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Third Anniversary Issue!

WORKS IN PROGRESS

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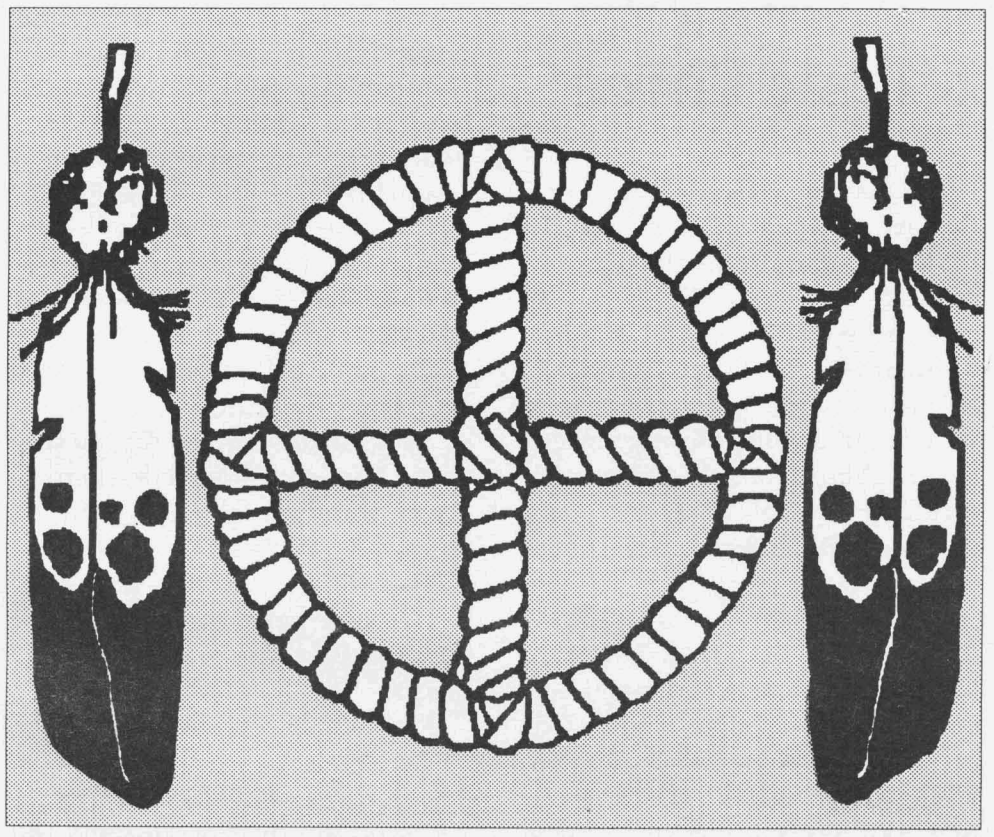
"The appeal to the white man's pocket has ever been more effectual than all the appeals ever made to his conscience." Ida B. Wells Barnett

Western Shoshone Struggle Against Government Land Grab



Dave Wells

The Western Shoshone have been locked in a struggle to preserve their land and themselves since before they signed the Ruby Valley Treaty in 1863. The treaty lands exempted from the government control cover some 24 million acres that cover parts of the states of Nevada, Idaho, Utah and California.

This marginal land has become more and more desirable as the area has become more populated and government need for nuclear waste storage has increased. The lands have become an area to test air force flight tactics.

At the heart of this struggle is the U.S. government's desire to ignore treaties with the sovereign nations it has initiated and accepted; and to keep disputes out of the media and public awareness arenas and away from international forums.

The government claims the Western Shoshone lost possession of their land in 1979 when the U.S. Supreme Court, not an international judicial body, decided against the Western Shoshone. Still the government wants to pay for the land at the value it had in 1863 rather than at the 1979 value, when the government claims it took possession.

The basic core of contention is over ownership and jurisdiction. In another case, District Judge Thompson ruled that the Western Shoshone had title to the land in 1979. The BIA's acceptance, on behalf of the Western Shoshone, of ICC compensation award had erased the native title to the land. In effect, the U.S. government paid itself for land that had not been sold, effectively taking the land from the Western Shoshone people -- people who had never wanted or accepted the money.

The Danns and their fellow Shoshone appealed the case to the Supreme Court, where they lost again in 1985.

What is occurring now are attempts to use force to justify the issue of prior sale of the land. In a recent incident (on 19 November 1993), Clifford Dann, a Western Shoshone elder, was arrested when he attempted to stop Bureau of Land Management (BLM) agents from confiscating horses owned by his family. The BLM alleges that the Dann family had failed to obtain grazing permits and that Dann-owned cattle and horses have overgrazed the range. The Western Shoshone maintain that they do not need permits since the 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley gives them jurisdiction over their land.

The paramilitary-style raid by BLM captured 269 horses, including 229 wild animals and 40 horses belonging to the Dann family. On 2 March 1993, in an evidentiary hearing, BLM agent Joe Morris admitted that the round-up violated the BLM's own regulations governing the Wild Horse and Burro Program.

During this particular raid Clifford Dann, 59, was arrested. On March 5, 1993, he was convicted of assaulting a federal officer during the raid by federal land management authorities on the Dann family ranch in Nevada. Dann faces a 35-year minimum sentence on the charges.

These acts of bad faith by the U.S. government underscore the unwillingness of the government to act with integrity and honesty in its negotiations with Native Americans; and its willingness to seize, to confiscate and to invade other nations at will and without an outcry from the international community. Where is the protection of the United Nations when it is not in the United Nations' best interest to be involved, nor the best interests of the United States to have the United Nations involved? We need an outcry of public opinion against the dishonoring actions of the U.S. government.

Clifford Dann was injured and arrested when he attempted to stop BLM agents from removing the captured horses. Blocking the road with

(Continued back page)

Blocking the road with his truck, Dann stood in the bed, doused himself with gasoline, and announced that he would set himself on fire if BLM agents did not release the horses.

Fourth World News
Street Theatre Project Demonstration

Monday, 17 May 1993

11:00 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Downtown Olympia:

Sylvester Park

Contact Person: Dave Wells, 866-7642

Street Theatre Project Demonstration

Street theatre has been used in many countries to carry the current events and persuasive messages to the people. Street theatre is rarely been used in this country. We have been taught to rely on mainstream media to convey the important issues and the truth. Only through alternative media and street theatre can the people be empowered to convey their views and messages.

Fourth World News has selected this street theatre medium to bring the message to the people of Olympia. We offer our presentation, ***The Dann Family : a Story of the Western Shoshone,*** on the day Clifford Dann will be sentenced: Monday 17 May 1993. We hope to use the lunch hour between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. in or near Sylvester Park as a time to attract a lunch-hour audience. The participants have worked on the scenario and the message; this is a collaborative production. We invite the public to attend and welcome those who would like to participate in the performance.

See Points of the Struggle on back page

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Letters

Belief System Needs Re-examination

Dear Virginia Mugartegui, J-Vee and *Works in Progress:*

Last summer I bought a Juice Man II from you for my son and daughter-in-law's anniversary. I am very sorry to ever have supported your ideas of learned religious hate by buying from your store.

I am married with five children and can see through the thousands of years of inculcation that has been taught to you and by our anthropocentric views in our society. Have you ever wondered where the word History comes from? "His-story." Have you ever wondered why God is always portrayed as "He"? Do you care or are you brave enough to venture out of your comfortable little "box of beliefs" to really know what's going on in the world and begin to recognize your place as a "woman" in the world. It sounds like it is too painful for you to look - really look - and it is easier for you to accept the "garbage" than the truth.

The *same belief system* of yours helped kill thousands of women, children and men in Desert Storm two years ago.

The same belief system of yours is what justified the colonization and stealing of the Native American's land. The same belief system of yours is what killed *millions* of women as witches in the 1600 and 1700s. Millions Virginia - not a few.

The same belief system of yours perpetuated the ownership of blacks.

ALWAYS JUSTIFIED!

"The Bible".

You are not sure even aware that we are a country of violence because of leadership priorities. We have had priorities of death and destruction in the U.S. Everything is solved with "power over" and justified as good/bad. Anything yes anything, that is not white, Christian, male is either sick, bad, stupid, ugly, or incompetent.

"Anything." "Right."

"God" - "He" says so!

If you have enough courage, why don't you read a book called *Women's Reality* by Ann Wilson Schaeff. If you once understand your *own* position as woman - female - you will, understand any "others".

It is a very painful process to begin to understand how hated you are as a woman. How hated *all women are*. It is subtly taught right from the beginning. "The Bible". I forgive you because I honestly know/feel that you are only projecting the hate that *you* have received for "yourself" all of your life from your most sacred of books that you trusted.

"Unto others".

Homosexuals and lesbians have been so hated *because* again anything not white, Christian and male is sick, *bad*, stupid, ugly or incompetent.

When Christ comes this time Virginia, is "SHE" ever going to be ticked off at persons like yourself who teach hate, bigotry, war, and ignorance. It is time to wake up Virginia and discover that there is a world beyond the end of your nose.

Darlene Caldwell

P.S. It was also your belief system Virginia which caused millions of Jews to be killed in Germany. The "other".

It is also your belief system that is the cause of the priorities of war to be backed with billions upon billions of dollars in the U.S.

It is *much* easier to kill people and lock them up, victimize women and children with no adequate child care and inadequate housing than to break through the big "DENIAL" that we have all allowed to happen because of our conditioned belief system.

Have you ever wondered why it was called the "White House"?

Carpenters Union Support Jack-in-the-Box Task Force

Dear Works in Progress:

The members and families of the Olympia Carpenters Union #1148 would like to inform you of our concerns regarding the publication of a letter to Alan Brisley, a member of the Jack-in-the-Box Task Force, in our paper.

We understand that it is the policy of our paper to not publish personal attacks. Our concern is that this letter was a personal attack of not only Dan Leahy, but of the Westside community which has been successful in organizing a voice towards control of local development.

We have and would like to continue our support of WIP as a voice for the progressive community. However, when personal attacks which we know have no credibility) are published without even rebuttal accompanying them, we begin to question whose paper this is and whether we should consider it our paper.

We know Dan Leahy as an ardent supporter for worker's rights, particularly women workers, and the right of communities to organize toward self-determination. He should be honored for his work. The baseless allegations from a person who represents those whose sole motives are profit at the expense of our neighborhoods should be more carefully scrutinized by the board of WIP, let alone be published in our paper.

We support the successful efforts of the Jack-in-the-Box Task Force to keep our locally-owned, neighborhood businesses alive. The actions of outside developers and their minions in Olympia to disrupt our neighborhoods are something to fight. The fact that Jack-in-the-Box, and its parent corporation, Foodmaker, Inc. are known child labor law violators, users of construction employers who are anti-union, and, in our opinion, responsible for the needless suffering and death of children from E-Coli poisoning is enough for us to say, "stay away from our neighborhoods". Olympia neighbors who wish to fight against the kind of community vision promoted by this corporation, and its developers, are worthy of everyone's support. Support we found lacking when our paper published that letter.

In Solidarity,
Steve Marler, Recording Secretary Carpenters Local #1148
Olympia, Washington

Corrections

In last month's brief Farworkers' Day of Action article, the last sentence of the second paragraph should have read: "Two bills this year, SB5347 and HB1287, do not have the support of the UFW because the rights to collective bargaining and striking are not included."

In last month's piece on military intervention in Bosnia, the lines in the third paragraph which begin: "On the serbian side were the Chetniks, a nationalist group with fascist sympathies who sometimes fought against the Ustasha, but ended up fighting with the Ustasha against the fascists...", should have read: "On the Serbian side were the Chetniks, a nationalist group with fascist sympathies who sometimes fought against the Ustasha, but ended up fighting with the Ustasha against the anti-fascist Partisans. The Partisans, who were the eventual victors, were anti-fascist and composed of both Serbs and Croats."

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Local Poet Published in National Anthology

Cathy Durrett has just had original poetry published in *Where Dreams Begin*, a treasury of today's poetry compiled by The National Library of Poetry. The poem is entitled A TIME TO HEAL, and the main subject is RAPE.

The National Library of Poetry seeks to discover and encourage poets like Cathy Durrett by sponsoring contests that are open to the public and by publishing poems in widely distributed hardback volumes.

Cathy Durrett has been writing for about one year and her favorite subjects and ideas are THE STRUGGLES YOU SEE IN EVERY DAY OF LIFE.

Poets interested in publication may send one original poem, any subject or style, 20 lines or less, to The National Library of Poetry, 11419 Cronridge Drive #10, P. O. Box 704NR, Owings Mills, Maryland 21117. Please be sure to include your name and address with your poem.

All poems received are also entered in The National Library of Poetry's North American Open Poetry Contest, which awards over $12,000 in prizes annually.

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Works In Progress - Third Anniversary!

This month Works In Progress celebrates its third anniversary. This past year WIP joined forces in support of Farmworkers with the boycott of Chateau Ste. Michelle Wines, of women seeking redress from sexual harassment, of the Westside Jack-in-the-Box Task Force, and of issues of gays/lesbians/bisexuals/transgenders. WIP also printed political endorsements from groups representing women, labor, and gays/lesbians/bisexuals/transgenders.

WIP thanks all of you for your kind and thoughtful criticism and support. We look forward to Volume 4. Be sure to look for our annual picnic this summer. Time and place will be publicized in the next issue. A great time for all!

In keeping with our anniversary, we have created the following set of statements to share a little more about ourselves.

Goals and Process

Three years ago Works In Progress began with a set of goals which have remained the same since that time. They are as follows:

1) To create a means of dialogue for the community. In general, this means WIP prefers to be at least one step on the outside. Dialogue should as much as possible be direct and between the writers and readers of the paper.

2) Organizationally, WIP wanted to be as non-hierarchical in structure as possible and to experiment in a productive environment that is collective. In so doing, WIP regards those directly involved in production to be the owners of the paper. The advertisers, readers, and letterwriters are regarded as WIP's customers. WIP regards columnists to be similar to staff. All are honored. WIP desires not to print opinions of the Workers in Progress in the paper. WIP's preference is to discuss policy decisions at its policy meeting which is listed in the paper every month as the first Tuesday of the month. All are welcome, please attend.

3) WIP's final goal was to produce a monthly paper of 12-16 pages by the last Friday of every month for at least three years. Hopefully, we are just getting started.

Subscriptions

We are pleased to have many regular subscribers who get their papers mailed to them as well as those who pick up *Works In Progress* at various points around town. It lets us know that people are interested in what we have to print. Our paper is put together totally by volunteers who give freely of their time and resources, but there are still some expenses such as printing, supplies, and transportation. Starting with this our third anniversary issue, the new WIP subscription can now be had for fifteen dollars. If you still feel that the subscription price is too high, maybe you would like to make a donation of whatever you can afford. You would still pick up the paper at the usual distribution points and know that you would be contributing to the cause. In addition you can help by telling our advertisers that you saw their ad in *Works In Progress*.

Volunteers

WIP is completely volunteer run. There exist a number of roles that have arisen out of and formed around the regular completion of certain tasks. Often, and it seems like forever, these roles have been filled by persons who are capable of fulfilling the tasks because they are the only ones who can. For example, Teresa Jennings coordinates much of the distribution of WIP, dropping it off throughout Thurston County, because she has a car. Also Pat Tassoni coordinates the computer layout because he has time and access to computers. WIP is a very consciously directed project, seeing to it that the paper comes out on a monthly basis as it has for the past three years. Roles are needed to the fulfillment of this project, and dedicated people rise to this need. However, the persons in a particular role should not be confused with the role, in that in keeping with our non-hierarchical organization, persons should be able to rotate around from role to role and share in all aspects of the process. We have done this as much as we can given the number of participants that we are. To more effectively live up to our own ideals of organizational structure, we need more people, more volunteers to share in the process. This would also reduce the burnout factor, because the more people we are, the less we would each have to do in a concentrated effort, and the more we would be able to do on a larger scale.

If you're interested in helping out and being a part of Works In Progress, please do. What follows is a list of tasks and roles that comprise WIP to give an understanding of the breadth and range of our project.

Funds:
- Treasury: bookkeeping
- Ads: selling, creating, billing
- Subscriptions: files, notices

Contents:
- Writing articles
- Soliciting articles
- Drawing graphics
- Taking photos
- Placement

Production:
- Computer input
- Computer layout
- Proofreading and headlines
- Physical layout
- Printing

Distribution:
- Mailing subscriptions
- Keeping sites stocked
- Recording movements

Policy:
- Brainstorming on improvement in all areas

Works In Progress

Mission Statement: This organization is dedicated to promoting mutual understanding among diverse cultural groups and providing a voice for peoples disenfranchised by the dominant culture. We encourage the presentation of material by those most affected by exclusionary and unfair practices. Our aim is to explore the meanings of injustice and democratic participation in our society and in relation to the emerging global transition.

Anti-Discrimination Clause: We will collectively endeavor to be sensitive and respectful to all those oppressed in this society, and their issues. However, if and when we should make a mistake in this regard, we expect to acknowledge it and to express regret for injury or insult given.

The following statement will become part of the Editorial Policy and will be the governing tool for the Anti-Discrimination Clause: *WIP will make every effort to work with the contributor of material considered by WIP to be offensive in order to reach a mutually agreed upon resolution, but WIP reserves the right as a last resort to edit or not print submitted material.*

WORKERS IN PROGRESS

Jerome Johnson	Dave Campbell
Zachary D. Lyons	Pat Holm
Marvin Saillard	Evelyn Montague
Carol Poole	Marie Smith
Pat Tassoni	Teresa Jennings
Greg Hohnholt	Chris Russo
Scott Yoos	Sylvia Smith
Greg Bye	Dave Zink

Works In Progress is a community newspaper sponsored by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Rainbow Coalition or the Workers In Progress and are solely those of the authors.

Keep those letters and cards coming. Correspondence and articles are always welcome. If possible submit articles on disk (Wordperfect). WIP reserves the right to publish in whole or part all submissions; so for editing purposes please enclose your phone number. Send submissions to Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507.

Help Works In Progress celebrate three years in print!!!

Subscribe and contribute to our fourth year!!!

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Works In Progress, c/o TCRC, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507

A Confidential Memo

TO: Bill Clinton

FROM: Jerome Johnson

SUBJECT: Domestic Policy

As promised last month, here's a brief outline of what I think your domestic policy should look like. At some point before I go abroad the first week of May, I'd like to sit down (lunch?) with you, Mrs. Rodham Clinton, Mack McLarty, and others re: implementation; just a basic chat. I know you'll want more depth as we go along -- working on it, but in brief:

Congress

I don't think I'll ever stop being very angry with that bunch of rich, spoiled brats known as Republicans, especially the senators. No matter how much they whine about spending and deficits, by killing your jobs bill they've blatantly shown that they care more about their partisan agenda than they do about the country. It isn't the first time, and I doubt it will be the last. In my opinion there was absolutely no excuse for it, and I'm damned sick and tired of their double standard: if Republicans want a jobs bill, it's "jobs for our future;" and if Democrats want a jobs bill, it's "pork, spending and taxes." The Republicans are upset because they're no longer in power, and like spoiled children they've decided that if they can't have control they're going to mess up your legislation -- no matter how good it is or who it benefits, but especially if it helps the people who help you -- every chance they get. Be forewarned: they've gotten a taste of blood now, and they're going to try to really screw you come budget time. Not on the merit of the legislation, but on purely partisan grounds; they don't give a damn about the people. They've had their egos stroked and their asses kissed by the White House for 12 years, and now they can't deal. The real irony here is that in both '88 and '92 the Republicans campaigned against gridlock and partisanship, trying to scare everyone with dark reminders of the Carter and Reagan-era Congressional fights. They neglect to mention that when Democrats gridlock it's usually for at least the minimum benefit to the people. Republicans gridlock out of either partisanship or to make themselves and their ilk richer.

In response to this, I think you can do several things. First, have the Democrats who were loyal in for lunch, invite them on short trips, and generally express your gratitude in little ways that are important... except for Dick Shelby. Senator Shelby needs to be taught a lesson, and I would start by giving him a very cold shoulder whenever and however possible. He needs to learn right now -- that he can't mess with you.

As for Senator Dole and Co., I would invite them to the White House and read them the riot act, really tear them a new asshole in an old-fashioned Arkansas way. Make it a closed meeting, no press -- just you and them. The more private it is, the more effective it will be. And to make it interesting, have Senator Shelby in with them, since he loves them so much. I don't think you'll be squandering any future goodwill; it doesn't look like there's any to squander. If you don't do this, the Republicans may mistake you for a wimp and publicly scream about everything you do, like they did to Carter. Lean especially on the Western senators -- you backed down on grazing and mining fee hikes for them (a mistake), and this is their ungrateful response. It's time for hardball with the GOP, and after you read the riot act, send Gore around to soothe and stroke. Let's see how good at Congressional relations he really is.

I see the following strategy evolving in the Republican camp: while making noises about taxes and spending, they'll screw up your legislation and policies every chance they get. They'll get on TV -- like the Sunday morning shows -- and carp about everything you do, foreign and domestic. They'll put a lot of power into the '94 midterm elections, screaming doom , gloom and failure that can be remedied only if Republicans regain control of Congress. This will be a precursor to the '96 election. If Bob Dole thinks you're weak enough he'll run, and he's dangerous -- he learned a lot from Reagan.

In response, you should get out on the road. Take your programs, your ideas, to the people. Get members of the Administration to help you, on the road and on TV/radio. Show people what you're trying to do, and when they ask why it ain't happened, *explain* -- without bashing. If you directly bash the Republicans it'll be considered the same old politics; people will tune you out, and that will hurt in '94 and '96, for which planning should start NOW.

Civil Rights

I think you should have attended the Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual People's March on Washington. Sure the conservatives would have screamed, but they're screaming already and they never voted for you. You should have walked a mile or two with them, answered questions, chatted, *listened*. Then have Justice's Civil Rights Division speak. If Turner won't do it, get his designated replacement up there. In July, cancel the military ban without any compromise or segregation bullshit. Any officer who doesn't like it can walk, and any enlisted personnel who commit assault or hate crimes will be prosecuted. More on this in my military policy memo, which I'll get to you before I leave.

Be prepared for civil unrest in Los Angeles and elsewhere late this summer. The trials of the four young men accused of beating Denny are scheduled to begin July 14; sentencing for Koon and Powell is August 2. Without justice there can be no peace, and Williams thinks he has to be tough in order to prove that he's not "soft on minorities because he himself is black." Since we found out in Waco what happens when you rely on experts too much, I think you should take a hands-on approach to L.A. and elsewhere. Don't make the mistake of martial law or mobilizing the National Guard unless *absolutely necessary*; you might touch off the revolution. Consult with Barbara Jordan, Jesse Jackson, Ben Chavis and Maxine Waters. When I get back I'll help on this.

I say this to remind you who elected you: poor people, minorities, lesbians/gays/ bisexuals, working/working poor people, women, artists, even some rich people and military people. You promised Change, we need Change, we elected you for Change.

Public Safety

Per your request, John Thorne and I are looking into this Waco mess. I know you meant well and trusted the experts, but they really screwed this one up in a major way. So far their explanations are unacceptable -- who ' s going to believe that crap about HRT "getting tired" and there was no backup. Everyone knows that Delta Force, SEAL Team 6 and other units train for precisely this kind of situation; they could have rotated. FBI and ATF screwed this up from the start; and after the initial assault they should have pulled back, watched and *waited*, defused the situation. Sure, it might have taken a little longer, cost a little more. So what? Family members should have been brought in, perhaps counselors unaffiliated with law enforcement. Heads at justice, FBI and ATF should roll. Next time, take a hands-on approach.

Overall, I'm very pleased that you've stopped the "War on Drugs (black and poor people)" rhetoric, stopped calling for 100,000 more police and more jails. Instead you tried to pass a jobs/education/infrastructure package, attacking the *roots* of crime, unlike the Republicans. Stay on this track -- you're doing the right thing. This has helped reduce racism and prejudice via stereotyping. Keep trying to unite us together rather than scare us of each other.

You've got a golden chance to name a person to the Court. Since Bill Kuntsler and John Thorne are too old, I recommend Maxine Waters or Patricia Williams.

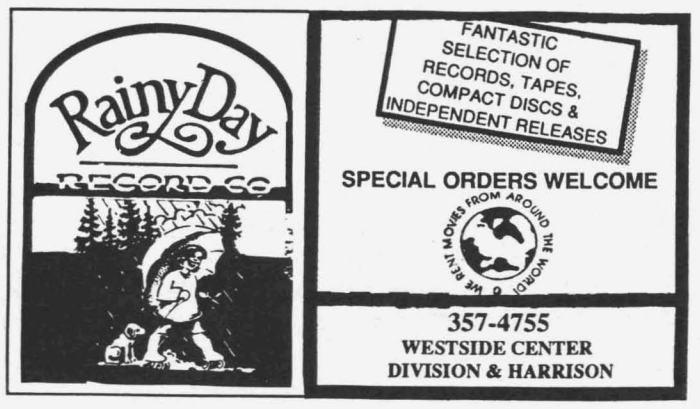
Why haven't you pardoned Leonard Peltier and Jean Croy yet?

Your Administration began with a shift in the American attitude. You cannot know how comfortable, how nice it felt to have a young, strong President with a First Lady with a status of her own . It was nice to hear rock and roll from the Democrats, and to hear concerns over civil rights, childcare, health care, education, the environment (a little shaky there). It's downright refreshing to have someone who claims to care about real people's jobs and our infrastructure. But concern ain't enough -- you gotta deliver.

As I see it, your primary job is to change the atmosphere, the attitudes which have darkened the country for 12 long years. Policies and laws will help, but it is you yourself who will make the difference. Get out as much as you can -- go to ball games, cultural events, McDonald's. Stay in touch with people -- literally. Jog through Washington, tour the country, serve lunch at soup kitchens. Play basketball in the projects, hit a few on the golf course, drop into EM Clubs for lunch. I say this to remind you who elected you: poor people, minorities, lesbians/gays/bisexuals, working/working poor people, women, artists, even some rich people and military people. You promised Change, we need Change, we elected you for Change. We proved last November that we can prevail if we stand together, even against wealthy, powerful, Republican people. Yes, they're screaming -- but nothing has essentially changed, Bill. Don't worry -- as long as you stand with us, we'll stand with you. Thank God there's more of us than there are of them. Together, we'll change this country -- *really* change it -- and make it a fine place for everyone to live.

See ya around the campus.

cc: Hillary Rodham Clinton
Donna Shalala, HHS
Mack McLarty, White House
Al Gore, White House
Janet Reno, Justice Department
David Price, State Department
Maxine Waters, US House of Representatives



Along the Color Line

Chavis: New Leader for the NAACP

Dr. Manning Marable

The recent selection of the Reverend Ben Chavis, Jr., as the NAACP's new leader is the first significant step forward for the national civil rights organization in twenty years. Chosen by thirty of 57 votes among the NAACP's board, Chavis emerged as the leading candidate only days after the Reverend Jesse Jackson dropped out of a four-way race for the post.

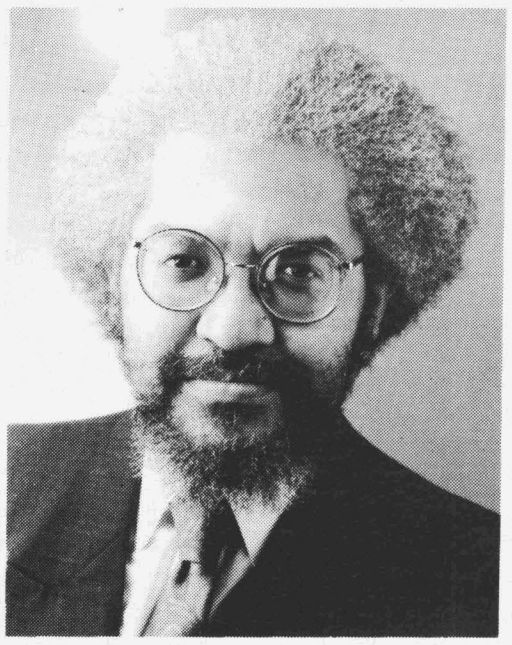
Chavis first became known as a prominent political prisoner in the 1970s, as leader of the "Wilmington Ten." Chavis and other civil rights activists were convicted with firebombing a white-owned store in Wilmington, North Carolina. After a series of international petitions, rallies, and demonstrations on his behalf, Chavis's conviction was overturned on appeal after serving four years in prison. In the 1980s, Chavis emerged as a leader of the National Black Political Assembly, and a major supporter of Jesse Jackson's presidential campaigns of 1984 and 1988. In recent years, Chavis served as Executive Director of the United Church of Christ's Commission on Racial Justice.

Chavis first became known as a prominent political prisoner in the 1970s, as leader of the "Wilmington Ten."

Chavis key strength is his popularity among a wide spectrum of African-American activists and grassroots, community leaders. Many of them have known Chavis for nearly two decades, or have worked with him in a number of organizations. Black nationalists, many of whom are among the NAACP sharpest critics, applauded the selection of Chavis. Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, spokesman for Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam, praised the choice of Chavis, and even encouraged Muslims to join the NAACP. Chicago black nationalist Conrad Worrill told the press that "Chavis can bring all of the black leadership to the table." On the left, Charlene Mitchell, leader of the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, praised Chavis as an outstanding progressive leader.

Chavis's selection comes at a moment of self-doubt and critical reassessment within the entire civil rights community. The NAACP has lost the support of younger African-Americans, who view the organization as a relic of the political past. Economically, the NAACP also had a deficit of $650,000 in 1992, forcing the firings of fifteen or more employees at its national office in Baltimore.

But Chavis is already taking the right steps to restore confidence. Before the verdict was announced in the second Rodney King trial, he toured south central Los Angeles to listen and learn from local residents. In late April, Chavis hosted a national gang summit to halt the destructive violence between young African-Americans in our central cities. Chavis calls for outreach efforts to bring other oppressed people of color into the NAACP--including Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Asian-Americans and American Indians. Chavis realizes that the NAACP must win back the enthusiasm and allegiance of young African-Americans who have no personal memories of the desegregation campaigns, voter registration drives across the South, and the NAACP-sponsored legal challenges against racism. As Chavis states: "The NAACP has to redefine the sum and substance of the civil rights movement and have the courage to provide the leadership to transform . . . the quality of life of the African-American community."



Some black liberal and progressive observers have already criticized the selection of Chavis, insisting that Jackson, black Americans most influential spokesperson, should have been selected as the NAACP national secretary. In the NAACP preliminary vote taken by its search committee, Jackson was the leading candidate for the post, followed closely by Jewell Jackson-McCabe, founder of the group, "One Hundred Black Women." But Jackson wisely withdrew when it was apparent that the majority of NAACP board members opposed his nomination. Jackson has a long history of personal egotism and a top-down managerial style, in which he makes all the key decisions. Moreover, some have argued that Jackson's major accomplishments--from being King's lieutenant in the sixties to running for president in the 1980s--are already behind him. By contrast, Chavis, at age 45, is only now coming into national leadership, and his major accomplishments will be achieved in the future.

We are in a period of transition, in which the "old" black leadership of Hooks and Jackson, trained and educated during the turmoil of the desegregation era, is only beginning to depart from public prominence. The old actors have finished playing their parts, but the new players are only beginning to assume their rightful places on the stage. Chavis represents the first significant national black leader who is essentially a product of the post-Civil Rights era. Under Ben Chavis, the NAACP may recapture its courage and confidence, charting a dynamic blueprint for a renewed activism for people of color in the twenty-first century.

Dr. Manning Marable is Professor of Political Science and History, University of Colorado. "Along the Color Line" appears in over 250 newspapers and is broadcast by more than 60 radio stations throughout North America, England, the Caribbean and India. ✣

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NAFTA and Workers in the Maquiladoras

Edward Feigen,
Domingo Gonzalez,
Phoebe McKinney,
Susan Mika

The maquiladora industry provides an example of the consequences for workers of essentially unregulated foreign investment. If a NAFTA does not include measures to improve working conditions, this kind of exploitation could become widespread:

• Low-wage maquiladora plants are an example of the type of U.S. investment that is already growing in Mexico before a NAFTA. Maquiladoras are mainly U.S.-owned factories that import materials from the United States for processing or assembling and re-export. No Mexican duties are charged on the inputs, while U.S. duties are assessed only on the value added in Mexico. The 2,000 maquiladora plants along the border with the United States employ about 500,000 people in Mexico. These industrial areas are characterized by poor working and living conditions, and there are usually strong restrictions against organizing independent unions.

• Women, who constitute 68 percent of maquiladora workers, earn less than a dollar an hour and routinely face sexual harassment. Most are young, and many employers persist in their belief that they are working for "supplemental" wages and do not plan on staying in the work force. At the same time, they are liable to be dismissed upon becoming pregnant and, in some cases, are even forced to show proof that they are menstruating. In reality, the majority of maquiladora women workers supply vital incomes to their families and many are heads of their households.

Timothy Hull photo by Bob Everingham

• The incidence of low birth weight among babies of maquiladora workers is almost three times higher than among babies whose mothers have worked in other sectors, according to a study of female maquiladora workers in Nogales, Sonora. Furthermore, 52 percent of the maquiladora workers' low-birth-weight babies were born prematurely. In Matamoros, 42 families recently brought suit against the Mallory maquiladora plant. Many children of mothers who worked at this electronics plant were born with similar physical deformities and serious learning deficiencies. Their mothers all worked with highly toxic PCB compounds for long hours, often reaching into deep vats of the chemicals wearing only rubber gloves for protection.

• An increase in skin diseases, gastrointestinal problems, nervous disorders, eyesight deterioration, cancers and miscarriages have all been linked to factory work in the maquiladoras. Stressful production quotas, along with inadequate protective gear, lack of information and excessive exposure to dangerous chemicals, severely threaten the health and safety of the maquiladora workers. According to some estimates, when plants move to Mexico production speed is increased 25 percent. The average productive work life of a maquiladora worker is ten years. Despite the lack of alternatives, turnover in the maquiladora industry is high — nearly 180 percent annually. Few workers can endure the mental and physical strains caused by the work.

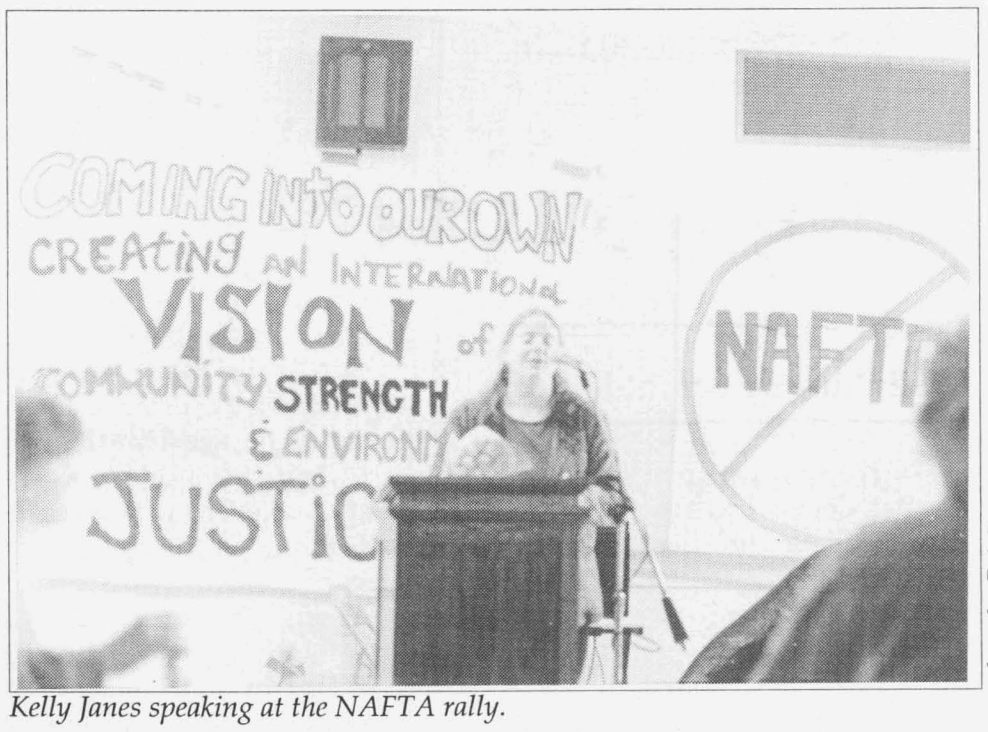
• The maquiladora industry has managed to violate Mexican worker-rights laws with impunity. Frequent violations of labor laws include making illegal deductions from pay envelopes, requiring workers to work double shifts, giving nighttime industrial jobs to persons under 18 years of age, and not allowing workers to go to clinics when ill or injured on the job.

• The maquiladora program does not require that foreign industries relocating to Mexico invest in community infrastructure or development. In fact, there are investment incentives that exempt these businesses from taxes that might fund programs of housing, water, education or other necessary community services. Due to the lack of sanitation facilities, as much as 80 percent of the population of some border towns are infected with hepatitis A.

A NAFTA could well lock Mexico into maquiladora-style development based on low wages, poor working conditions and environmental degradation.

• A NAFTA could well lock Mexico into maquiladora-style development based on low wages, poor working conditions and environmental degradation. Many Mexicans, including political opposition leader Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, have expressed concern that this phenomenon would divert Mexican development strategies away from improving productivity and living standards and from an increased integration of the local economy.

For additional information, please contact: Edward Feigen, AFL-CIO; Domingo Gonzalez, Texas :enter for Policy Studies; Phoebe McKinney, Maquiladora Project, American Friends Service Committee; Susan Mika, Coalition for Justice in the Maquiladoras



Kelly Janes speaking at the NAFTA rally. photo by Bob Everingham

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The Development Group for Alternative Policies (The Development GAP) is a not-for-profit international development policy and resource organization. The Development GAP brings grassroots Third World perspectives, information and experience to bear on bilateral and multilateral economic policy-making and program development.

The Development GAP expresses its appreciation to the North Shore Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program, the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation, NOVIB (Holland) and the HKH Foundation, whose support made possible the preparation and publication of is report. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the above organizations. ✣

NAFTA and Immigration

Maria Jimenez

Labor mobility is an important issue in the process of economic integration, but it has been largely ignored in official discussions surrounding a NAFTA:

• Migration from Mexico to the United States has increased significantly since Mexico began its economic liberalization program in the early 1980s. Research shows that higher wages are the single most important motivating factor for immigrants. Rather than rising, real wages in Mexico have dropped sharply since these reforms began.

Although it seems probable that a NAFTA would have an impact on immigration flows, this issue has been excluded from the negotiations agenda.

• Undocumented immigrants face dangers of exploitation and physical abuse as they cross the border and work in the United States. Current immigration laws have served more to increase the hardships endured by immigrants than to decrease immigration flows to the United States. The employers' sanction provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 effectively denies undocumented Mexican workers their right to work as guaranteed by Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the United Nations in 1948. A 1989 General Accounting Office report on the impact of this provision on documented workers indicated that it has resulted in higher incidents of

(Continued on page 15)

A Farmworker Day of Action

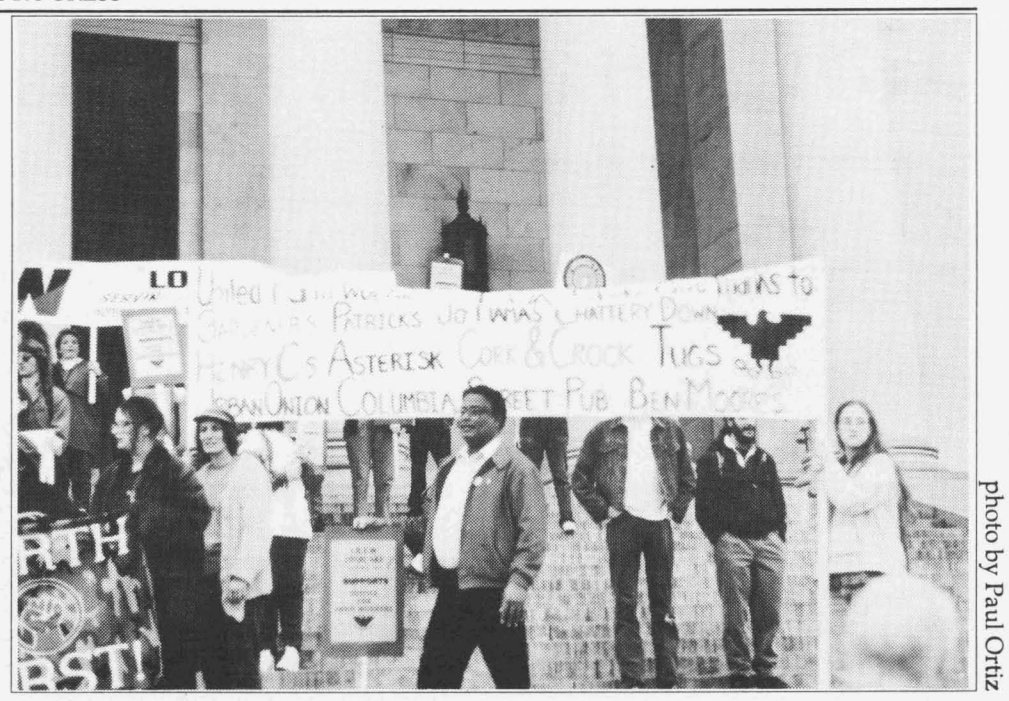

photo by Paul Ortiz

Paul Ortiz

Thanks to the support of local community organizations, the March 13 "Farm Worker Day of Action For Justice in Our Fields," was a big success. Well over 300 people participated and attended the day's activities that included organizing workshops, a march, two rallies, and a fiesta fundraiser that raised nearly $1,000 dollars for the United Farm Workers of Washington State UFWWS.

During the workshops, participants heard testimony from farm workers, Chateau Ste. Michelle boycott organizers, and Helen Lee, director of the Evergreen Labor Center.

Farm workers talked about their living and working conditions. They also layed out the reasons they had called the boycott of Chateau Ste. Michelle wines. Boycott organizers discussed recent boycott successes, and Helen Lee talked about building power for social change in our communities.

Baldemar Velasquez, president of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in Ohio spoke in the afternoon and gave an inspiring talk that alluded to the tactics of Ohio and Michigan farm workers in their eight year battle with Campbell's Soup Corporation. Union members waged mass non-violent civil disobedience campaigns, laying down in front of tractors and conducting sitdown strikes in the fields of Ohio.

At the same time, they dogged the footsteps of the corporate masters, embarrassing them in shareholding conventions, and using public pressure to encourage banks and financial institutions to disassociate from Campbell's Soup Corp.

Sr. Velasquez made frequent references to the Chateau Ste. Michelle boycott, observing many similarities with the Ohio struggle. FLOC's first contract covered just 50 workers. Now, the union has grown in strength to over 5,000 members. Housing conditions health and safety in the fields, and wages have improved markedly.

photo by Paul Ortiz

In Washington, and across the nation, the boycott of Chateau Ste. Michelle wines has grown in size and strength. Each month, dozens more church, labor, and civic organizations in the U.S. and abroad endorse the boycott. Restaurant campaigns are being waged in over a dozen cities. A Tacoma boycott committee recently formed, inspired by the testimony of farm workers and boycott organizers at the Day of Action.

At 3:00, the Day of Action moved from education to action. A rally was held at Sylvester Park, and a broad group of activists gathered in solidarity with farm workers. Hugo Flores and other wonderful musicians treated us to some great entertainment.

Rally speakers repeatedly referred to the powerful gathering of people united for social justice: Earth Firsters, Riot Grrrls, Unitarians, Methodists, union members, gay and lesbian activists, Rainbow Coalition, F.O.R., etc!

Next, we marched through downtown Olympia. Restaurants that were honoring the boycott, Such as Chattery Down, Patrick's, and Ben Moore's were thanked, others, such as Budd Bay Cafe, were given additional information.

The day's activities concluded with the fiesta fund raiser with musical entertainment provided by the outstanding group "Dos Voces."

Many people and organizations contributed to this remarkable day of education and action. The seed money for the project was provided by the Community Sustaining Fund.

Sponsors included Machinist union locals 695 and 2202, Thurston-Lewis Counties Labor Council, St. Michael's Social Justice Committee, Washington State Public Employees Association, NAFTA/GATT Justice Committee, Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace, Carpenter's union local 1148, Washington Association of Churches, Washington State Rainbow Coalition, and the Washington State Labor Council.

The Olympia Food Co-Op, Espinosa's, and L & E Bottling came through with generous donations of food and beverages. Many other businesses donated as well: Blue Heron Bakery, Batdorf & Bronson Coffee, Red Apple Health Foods, Ayutla Mexican Store, Wagner's Bakery, El Bonito, La Capitale, Peterson's Shop Rite, San Francisco Bakery and Northwest Food Services.

The Hispanic Women's Network donated beautiful decorations and the Buffalo Sign Company provided a banner on which we thanked restaurants honoring the Chateau Ste. Michelle boycott.

Union members waged mass non-violent civil disobedience campaigns, laying down in front of tractors and conducting sitdown strikes in the fields of Ohio. At the same time, they dogged the footsteps of the corporate masters.

Where Do We Go From Here?

The momentum of the boycott is increasing. Today, the Azteca Restaurants, a chain of 15 establishments, announced they were pulling all Chateau Ste. Michelle/Columbia Crest wines from their stock. Since the Day of Action, two more Olympia businesses Genoas and Tyee hotel, have dropped the wines.

The Ste. Michelle vineyard workers have repeatedly stated that conditions at the vineyard have improved with worker self-organization and increased public scrutiny through the boycott. They remain firm in their request for a union election.

UFWWS and the vineyard workers entered into the 1993 legislative session with high hopes. They held a rally at the capitol and testified in large numbers and great hopes for collective bargaining rights for farm workers legislation. Tragically, their hopes were dashed. A combination of agribusiness money ($500,000) legislative sell-outs, and a bill that was gutted into a document that would have made it impossible for farm workers to organize spelled defeat.

The main hope now rests with the people. The boycott, entering its seventh year, will be, as in Ohio, the grass-roots vehicle for bringing justice to the fields.

In Olympia, the boycott is being waged by the Olympia Farm Worker Justice Committee. We are always in need of people power nd ideas Currently, we are doing informational pickets, tabling, and entering into negotiations with various businesses and groups over the boycott. Call us at 352-2153 to get involved. Solidarity. ✣

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Are Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual People Discriminated Agai

WIP News Service

The emergence of the national Christian Right's anti-gay strategies and, in Washington state, the move of the Oregon Citizens Alliance north in the guise of the Citizen's Alliance of Washington have recently brought gay, lesbian and bisexual civil rights to the forefront of public debate. While attention here focused on HB 1443, which would have added "sexual orientation" to the list of groups specifically named in state anti-discrimination statutes, State Rep. Steve Furhrman, R, introduced a bill which would have prohibited all government entities here from granting "homosexual, lesbian, or bisexual preference" to "have or assert any minority status . . . legal standing . . . or claim of discrimination." While the bill died without a hearing, a law of almost identical wording is now on the books in Colorado.

The facticity of discrimination against gays, lesbians and bisexual people (GLB) is an important part of the arguments. One of the legal "tests" for inclusion in civil rights laws involves the presence of a history of discrimination against members of a particular group. Anti-GLB advocates claimed during recent campaigns in Oregon and Colorado that the GLB community is actually a favored group in our society, and therefore should not be named specifically in law.

Results from two Washington state surveys, and statistics from hate crimes reports and human rights commission records, draw a different picture. In these reports, lesbians, gays and bisexuals say they are harassed and physically assaulted; have problems obtaining housing, service in restaurants and hotels, and routine health care; and find their work effectiveness and chances for job advancement undermined by supervisors' and coworkers' attitudes toward them.

Half (49%) of the gays, lesbians and bisexuals...said they had experienced or witnessed verbal harassment in the DSHS work environment because of sexual orientation

The more recent of the surveys, of Washington state Department of Social and Health Services employees, is according to its spokesperson the largest-ever "environmental scan" of GLB employment issues. Doug North, Chair of the Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Concerns said that the group received 5,267 responses (of 17,000 surveys sent out during 1992), completed by gay, lesbian, bisexual and heterosexual DSHS employees.

North served in the Navy in Vietnam as an out gay man, and said he had expected the discrimination and lack of knowledge about GLB issues the survey revealed among many DSHS employees. But the results serve an important purpose, he added. "You can assume a lot of the findings," he said, "but no one had ever documented them." DSHS administrators have taken some action, mandating GLB material in the department's cultural diversity trainings and instituting work plans for implementation of the Task Force's recommendations.

"I wasn't surprised by the results of the survey," North said. "But I'm very disappointed we haven't come as far as we would like."

What follows is documentation of discrimination against lesbian, gay and bisexual people in Washington state:

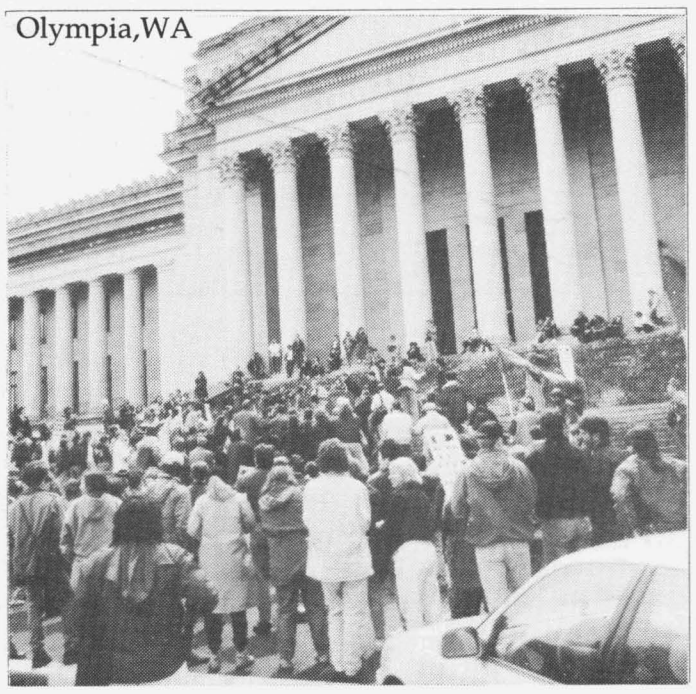


photo by BJW

Physical Safety/ Harassment

•Gay men, lesbians and bisexuals were the second most-targeted group in Washington state for hate/bias crimes during the year July, 1991 to June, 1992. (These figures are the most recent available) One in every five hate/bias crimes committed was motivated by the victims' perceived sexual orientation; the only category with a larger percentage was race. (1)

•Three out of four King County gay men and lesbians have experienced physical or verbal assault. (3)

•One in four lesbians, gay men and bisexuals fear for their safety at work. (2,3)

Housing and Public Accommodation

•Despite Seattle's city ordinance which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in housing, employment, and public accommodations, almost one-third—30%—of Seattle-area lesbians and gay men indicate difficulty in finding or keeping housing with a partner of the same sex. An equal number say they have had difficulty receiving services in restaurants, and another 27% while using hotel/motel accommodations. (3)

Employment

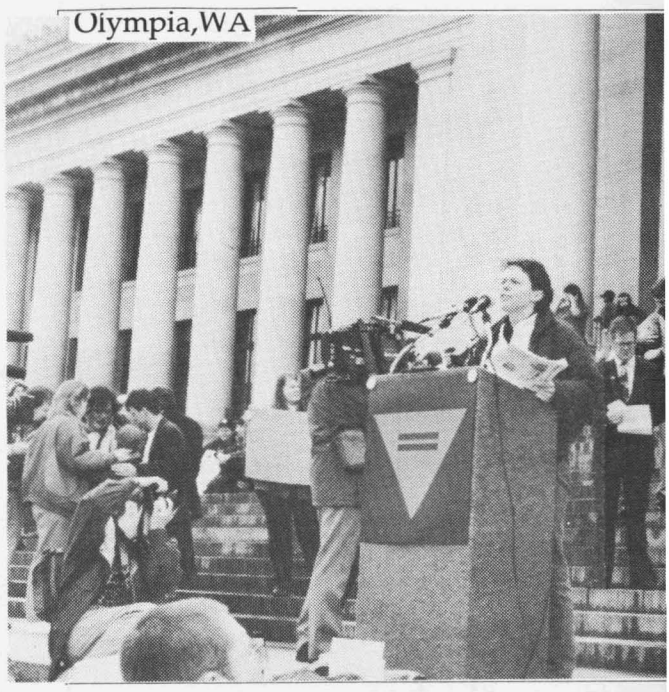
•More than one-third of gays and lesbians working in Seattle have been harassed by a co-worker, and more than one-fourth by a supervisor or superior; 13% were fired because of their sexual orientation. Almost half have felt that they are not treated as an equal by heterosexual co-workers. (3)

•Almost three-quarters of lesbian and gay survey respondents working in Seattle (71%) said that their primary employment problem was inability to share benefits with a partner. (3)

Despite the Governor's Executive Order which prohibits discrimination in Washington state government employment on the basis of sexual orientation:

•Half (49%) of the gays, lesbians and bisexuals respondents to a 1992 survey of employees at the Washington state Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) said they had experienced or witnessed verbal harassment in the DSHS work environment because of sexual orientation; an additional 5% had witnessed or experienced physical assault there, due to sexual orientation. (2)

• One of every three gay, lesbian, and bisexual respondents to the DSHS survey had witnessed or experienced being pressured into silence about sexual orientation, at DSHS. (2)



• Almost half of the 5,267 DSHS employees who returned surveys (88% of whom were heterosexual) believed that being openly gay, lesbian, or bisexual negatively affects a person's chances for job advancement in DSHS, and 77% said that these sexual orientations affect job advancement in the general workplace. (2)

•Three of four gay, lesbian and bisexual DSHS workers said that the negative attitudes toward them in the DSHS work environment caused emotional distress or discomfort; an additional 47% said the attitudes impaired their work per-

Common Types of Discrimination Against People of Sexual Minority

Homophobia, the fear and hatred of gay men, lesbians and bisexuals, is the most easily identifiable form of persecution of sexual minorities. Homophobic actions can include physical violence, verbal abuse, outward expressions of hostility and derision, and overt and covert discrimination against sexual minorities.

Internalized homophobia is a state of self-hatred which can prevent an individual from feeling positive about himself or herself and his or her sexual orientation. It can be thought of as "buying into" the negative message projected by society.

Heterosexism and _heterosexual privilege_ are more basic forms of discrimination faced by sexual minorities. Heterosexism is the view that heterosexuality is the "norm" for all social/sexual relationships, and as such, the heterosexist imposes the model on all individuals through homophobia. Heterosexism reduces all issues relating to sexual minorities to sexual activity, failing to recognize and/or value self-expression of sexual minorities concerning their affectional relationships, living arrangements and lifestyles that differ from the dominant culture. Heterosexual privilege interprets the pursuit of basic rights as a quest for special privileges.

Definitions are from the 1993 Final Report of the Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Concerns, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Office of the Secretary: Planning, Research and Development.

gainst in Washington State?

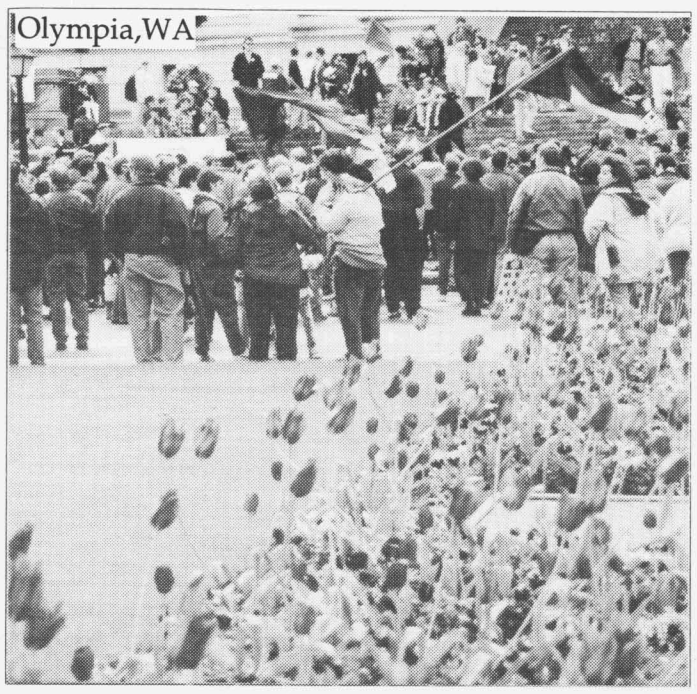


photo by BJW

formance. (2)

Health Care

•One in four King County lesbian and gay people have experienced difficulties with routine health care because of their sexual orientation. (3)

The Personal and Social Cost of Discrimination

•Sexual orientation is mentioned as a basis of discrimination in roughly 10% of charges documented by the Seattle Human Rights Department. A Mayor's Executive Order mandates that all citizens receive city services in employment, housing, and public accommodations equally. Race and gender are the only categories mentioned more frequently. (4)

photo by Dave Campbell

•Nearly eight of ten lesbians and gay men in King County believe that they do not receive equal treatment under the law. (3)

•Two-thirds of gay men and lesbians feel alienated from Seattle's heterosexual community. This was a significantly greater problem for women than men. (3)

•Nine of ten lesbians and gay men in King County (86%) reported problems in their lives because of other people's perceptions of their sexual orientation. (3)

Sources

1. Washington State hate/bias crime statistics came from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, P.O. Box 826, Olympia, Washington, 98507, 206-586-3221. The statistics are reported by local law enforcement agencies. July, 1991 to June, 1992 was the first full year for which statistics were kept. The hate bias crime target groups, described in terms of motivation for the crime, are: racial, sexual, religious, ethnicity/national origin, handicap.

2. Statistics relating to DSHS and definitions of types of discrimination are from the Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Concerns, Final Report 1993, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Office of the Secretary; Planning, Research and Development; Olympia, Washington. The task force's Final Report can be obtained by calling 206-753-0800 or writing DSHS, Office of the Secretary, P.O. Box 45201, Olympia, WA 98504-5201. It details information obtained via a 32-question survey completed by 5,267 DSHS employees.

3. Data from 1,291 lesbian, gay, and bisexual people in the Seattle area was gathered in a survey sponsored during 1989 and 1990 by the Seattle Commission for Lesbians and Gays, the City of Seattle's Office for Women's Rights, and the Lesbian Resource Center. A report is available from the Seattle Office for Women's Rights, 700 Third Avenue, Room 940, Seattle, Washington 98104-1809, 206-684-0390.

4. Data from City of Seattle Human Rights Department.

These sources were what we found using two criteria: data gathered during the last five years, and from Washington state residents or in Washington state jurisdictions. WIP did not intentionally ignore transgender people; data from them was not categorized separately in the reports we had. (The DSHS survey collected demographic data from transgenderals; results pertaining to discrimination were analyzed by sexual orientation, however, rather than gender.)

Please contact the Works in Progress News Department at P.O. Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507 if you know of other statistical sources on the subject of discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in Washington state. Thanks. ✣

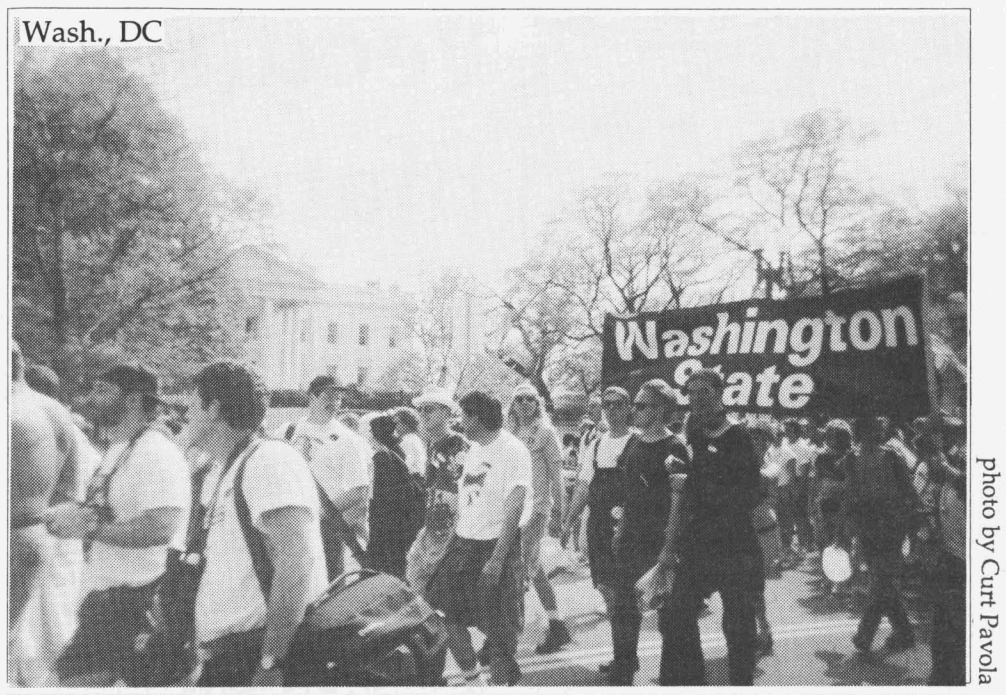


photo by Curt Pavola

Telling it like it is

My future did not always seem so bright. I dropped out of school when I was 16 because of the harassment I faced there. I was beat up after school; my lockers were trashed. I was also harassed by teachers at the school I attended. I also stayed with a lover I had in high school for three years even though she battered me, because I did believe that we were the only two lesbians in the whole world. . .. I was fortunate that I was able to get into the University of Washington, even though I had dropped out. I was fortunate to have loving parents who accepted me for who I am and who support me even now. I'm also fortunate that I fell in with a peer group that did not use drugs or alcohol because I believe this was a major factor in my not abusing the substance. My story, I'm sorry to say, as testified to at these hearings, is not typical.... I think it's very important to provide positive role models whether they be doctors or construction workers. We need people who are happy about their lives and who are productive citizens in this society, because when I was first coming out, I didn't think I could be who I am now and live a happy life. I believed all the stereotypes that there were about gays and lesbians.... I look forward to a productive, happy life filled with love and light. My dreams are no different than most-a life partner, children, house with white picket fence, and a better world for all.

College student

It still scares me today to see parents who don't accept their kids. I've seen deaths because of that. I've seen suicide. I have seen drug addiction. I am recovering from drug addiction myself today. A lot of my sexual orientation was put into my drugs, because I didn't want to deal with it, until I met someone when I was 13 who I could come out to and say "Oh, good. Finally." I knew long before that.

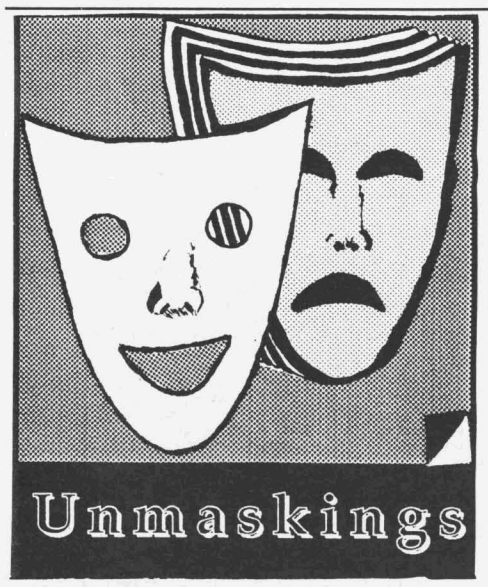
Seventeen-year-old

I guess you could summarize it [growing up gay or lesbian] by saying it's really, truly awful. It's an experience filled with loneliness, isolation, frustration. You think that you're the only gay person in the world.

Graduate student

From* Report on Gay and Lesbian Youth in Seattle, *November 1988, Seattle Commission on Children and Youth, 105 Union Street, Suite 160, Seattle, WA 98101. These quotes are taken from testimony to the Commission.

photo by Curt Pavola



Feeding the Hand that Bites Us

Ron Jacobs

By now, we all know attacks of bigotry have increased in the last decade or so. The gay-bashing reported in a recent issue of WIP, and the nazi murder of Bob Buchanan, Jr. last August are but two local examples. Here, in Burlington, VT., attacks against gays and people of color have occurred, as well. Nothing approaching the violence of the above mentioned Olympia attacks has occurred, but the possibility certainly exists. Electorally speaking, some local observers attribute the recent defeat of the socialist Progressive mayor to a homophobic backlash against his vocal support of health care for domestic partners.

Both of these locales are small cities, and their race and gender divisions pale when compared to those in major metropolitan areas. In New York city alone, more than 500 attacks on gays and lesbians were reported to the police last year. Hundreds more of course, went unreported for various reasons. In addition racist attacks like those which occurred in Crown Heights and Bensonhurst occur more often than we hear about.

Why is this happening? Besides the obvious culprits: the ever growing economic disparity and the institutionalized racism and homophobia of our culture (witness the uproar over the gays in the military proposal) and its encouragement by public figures, there is something else. *It's us.* Instead of working among the people who hear and accept anti-human beliefs, especially the young, human rights activists have spent too much time organizing the politicians. Politicians who, even if they pass hate crimes legislation, end up passing bills which are either too vague or ambiguous to enforce. Also, it seems ironic, at the least, to pass laws against bigotry which depend on people like those who attacked Rodney King to carry them out.

Like the anti-contra movement of the 1980s, the progressives are using too much of their energy in the wrong arena. If there had been as much organizing of support among the American people against contra-aid as there was lobbying of Congress, it is quite likely that the Somocistas would still be in Miami instead of trying to steal back "their" plantations in Nicaragua.

It's not that laws are pointless. It's just that they will not educate people as to why bigoted behavior and attitudes are wrong. After almost 30 years the civil rights laws of the 1960s have not eradicated the racist underpinnings of U.S. society. Many, in fact, insist things are worse. Sure, some of this is due to the repeal of some of those laws, but mostly it is because we have not been consistently vigilant in the anti-racist organizing and education which originally forced those laws into being.

The same is true as regards bigotry based on gender and sexual preference. The government can play a positive role in changing prevalent attitudes, if in no other way than by standing against bigotry. However, we should not depend on it. If we need a reminder why, remember its history. This is a government which gave up on slavery only after large numbers of the American people refused to put up with its continued existence. The same can be said about legal segregation, the worst of the anti-labor laws, limited suffrage, and so on. Injustice does not matter to those in power if it keeps them in power. It is up to us to make it matter. ✣

In New York city alone, more than 500 attacks on gays and lesbians were reported to the police last year.

Author, Editor, Teacher, Non-violent Activist for Justice and Peace David Dellinger, will give a lecture

May 11,1993
TESC Library Lobby
noon - 2 pm,

He will sign copies of his latest book, *From Yale to Jail*
The TESC Bookstore - 3-4 pm.

Admission to both events is free.

This event is sponsored by The Peace Center, The Evergreen Political Information Center, The Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace, "The Search for Justice" academic program, and the Masters in Public Administration.
For more information call: 866-6000 x6098.

Women's Bookstore

Hello!

We are a small, enthusiastic group of women with a mission. Will you help us? Here is our mission statement, our statement of purpose:

[Olympia Women's Book Collective] actively pursues a policy of non-discrimination on the basis of gender, age, race, class, size, country-of-origin, sexual/affectional orientation, veteran/current military status, physical/mental abilities or socio-economic status.

Our vision is to serve as a nexus for the South Sound area, encouraging dialogue and coalition-building between women through providing resources, space and access to information.

Will you take a few moments to fill out our questionnaire? (Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary).

1. Do you think Olympia could sustain a Women's Bookstore?
❑ Hell, yes! ❑ It will never fly ❑ What about the men?

2. How would a women's bookstore best serve your needs? Our community's? Your constituents?
❑ meeting center ❑ support groups ❑ play area
❑ network/nexus ❑ hang out space ❑ performance/art space
❑ other_____

3. How would you like to be a part of this process?
❑ $ donor ❑ collective member ❑ advisory board
❑ other_____

4. Are you interested in joining this collective process from the very beginning (which is right now)?
❑ yes ❑ no

5. Where do you see this bookstore located?

6. What else would you like to see?
❑ politics and law ❑ gay/lesbian ❑ herstory
❑ erotics ❑ alternative energy ❑ environmental
❑ labor issues ❑ psychology/self-help ❑ spirituality
❑ local artists ❑ art ❑ music
❑ videos ❑ magazines ❑ comics
❑ health ❑ children's ❑ lending library
❑ used books ❑ young adults ❑ other_____

7. How would you address issues of accessibility (on every level, such as financial, physical, and location)?

8. What communities do you identify yourself with? How would you like to see them represented?

9. What should the bookstore be named?

How may we contact you?

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Please list any other comments or suggestion on a separate sheet of paper and send to:
Women's Bookstore
PO Box 10275
Olympia, WA 98502

Chief's Story

Justice Must Exist in Prisons Too

Sonya Bedillion

Chief is Bertram Nickolai Paul, and he is currently serving out a sentence at Walla Walla State Penitentiary. Chief's story is not unique but rather illustrates the struggles that Native Americans face in our Western, non-Native society. The factors that led up to his imprisonment need to be known and those responsible need to be held accountable for their inaction that has led to this miscarriage of justice.

Chief was born in Sitka, Alaska on April 29, 1950. Chief's father was Tlingit and his mother was 1/2 Aleut, Russian, Norwegian and Fin. At age five, Chief's father committed suicide while he was in jail. Soon afterwards his mother decided to move to Seattle. Chief's mother dropped Chief off at his paternal grandfather's, telling Chief she would return soon. She never did return. Chief returned to his house only to find it empty with everyone gone. This devastated young Chief, and years later his mother would tell him a variety of reasons as to why she had left him with his grandfather.

For the next twelve years Chief would be physically and sexually abused by his uncle while he lived with his grandfather. Several times Chief told his family of the abuse and each time he was told it did not happen and not to talk about it since it was family. When Chief turned eighteen he joined the military and served for two years. It was during this time that Chief's use of alcohol increased. While on a drinking binge, Chief was pronounced AWOL. Chief was discharged on the grounds that he was schizophrenic and had a personality disorder, a condition that they refused to treat, claiming that he suffered from these disorders before he entered the military. Chief was serving in Vietnam when this happened.

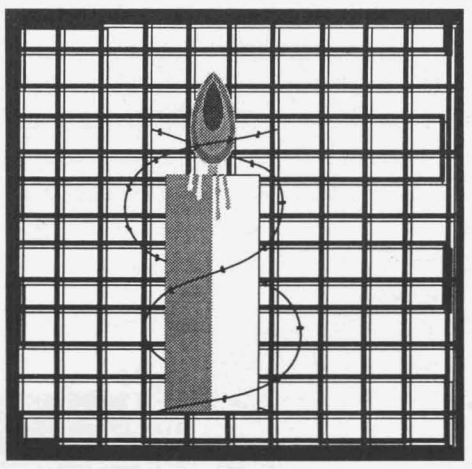
While Chief was in treatment for his alcoholism at Cedar Hills Treatment Facility, he met his wife, Char. Char has two children from a previous marriage who have adopted Chief as their natural father.

Chief had a happy life with his family until his drinking returned. Chief was attempting to receive treatment, but because he is low-income, Chief was put on a waiting list to receive treatment. The crime Chief committed, he committed while waiting to get into treatment.

When Char's daughter was seventeen, she told Char that Chief's brother, her uncle, had been molesting her since she was seven years old, and was trying to molest her again. Later they were to learn that they were the only ones in the family that did not know the abuse had been going on. Char's daughter told both Chief's mother and his sister about the abuse not to mention that the mother was in the house and the sister in the same room when Char's daughter was molested for the first time. When confronted with the information, Chief's brother would deny or say he was drunk when the abuse happened.

It was during one of these conversations that Chief accidently stabbed his brother in the shoulder while trying to get his attention. Because his brother was pretending to be asleep, Chief meant for the knife to go into the table, but because Chief lost his balance, the knife went into his brother's shoulder blade instead. Chief's brother died not from the wound itself, but from loss of blood, since his body was not discovered until the following afternoon by another brother. It is very interesting that their mother did not notice the pool of blood as she came out and sat next to her dying son to play solitaire for a couple of hours before going to work. The coroner during the trial determined that at that moment Chief's brother could have been alive.

All Chief remembered was a bad dream. Talking to his mother, he thought it had indeed been a dream. When Chief learned of his brother's death, he went and turned himself into the police immediately, giving a full confession. Without the confession the prosecution would not have had a shred of evidence to convict Chief. The trial was one of a panel of jurors which did not include one Native American, and the prosecuting attorney was allowed to use a watermelon to dramatize the stabbing. When Char asked about an appeal, the public defender (the only "attorney" they could afford) said if they did appeal then Chief would get the harsher sentence! This blatant lie sealed Chief's future for the next seven years.



For the first few months, Chief was grieving the life of his brother that he had accidently taken away and was feeling very suicidal. Because of Char's financial situation (she does not have the luxury of owning a car) she has only seen Chief six times in the three years that Chief has been at Walla Walla. Chief has applied for transfer to the McNeil Island facility to be closer to Renton where Char lives; three times he has been denied.

During the court case, Chief's family obtained a ten-year restraining order against Chief to villianize him to the courts. Now the state is violating that same restraining order in an ironical twist of fate. One of Chief's brothers is also serving time at Walla Walla. His brother had made death threats against Chief. But here they are in the same facility. The prison system did do one thing: they placed Chief's brother in the maximum security unit once they learned about the restraining order. Prior to this move, Chief's brother was able to make friends in the prison and now his friends are giving Chief dirty looks.

Chief recognizes that he committed a crime and he is paying for his crime. Chief does have the right to be protected from imminent danger. The prison officials know of this danger but have chosen not to do what needs to be done: Move Chief from Walla Walla to another facility. Take his life out of danger and let him serve his time. I was surprised to learn of the harshness of Chief's sentence when one considers that he should have been charged with voluntary manslaughter not cold-blooded murder.

MAKE THE TIME FIT THE CRIME! Chief has not received the treatment he desperatly needs and it is imperative that he receive this treatment. The prison officials are not listening to Chief or to Char who pleads his case. They need to hear from concerned citizens that are committed to everyone having their human rights protected. Amnesty International is writing on behalf of Chief; and, if you can, write to the Director of State Prisons, write to Mike Lowry, and write to Chief and tell him that you support him in his struggle for human rights.

Chief's address:
Bertram Nickolai Paul
259112 8 Wing
b-1 WSP
PO Box 520
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Dept. of Corrections:
Director of Prisons
Jim Spalding
Capitol Center Building
PO Box 1100
Olympia, WA 98504-1100
(206) 753-1573

Warden of Walla Walla WSP
James Blodgett
PO Box 520
Walla Walla, WA 99362

State Officials:
Governor Mike Lowry
Leg. Building AS-13
PO Box 4002
Olympia, WA 98504-0002
(206) 753-6780

✣

The prison officials are not listening to Chief or to Char who pleads his case. They need to hear from concerned citizens that are committed to everyone having their human rights protected.

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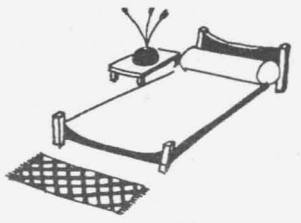
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Sex and Satan at St. Martin's

Gene Dreyer

I was born gay and grew up in an American Catholic family. I was taught to suppress my sexuality and I became confused and scared of my sexual self. I was taught that this sexual self was Satan. By the time I was in my mid-20's, I was feeling anxiety over the fact that I had not married, like most of my friends had. I was consumed by an internal struggle between my sexual self and my Catholic training. The only other role model in the Church besides marriage was to join a religious community and remain celibate.

I had to find out why I was in constant turmoil, why I felt so out of touch with god. It was like I was being punished by god for something, but I didn't know what it was. I tried talking to parish priests — How do I deal with these feelings? How do I learn about spirituality? How can I get closer to god? I found out that marry-you-or-bury-you priests don't have the answers to these questions. The closest thing to spirituality that a parish priest was able to offer me was hearing my confession. I decided to go deeper into the Church in search of spirituality. So I joined St. Martins Abbey in September 1981. I became a monk.

I had been at the Abbey about a year the first time I was sexually harassed. A priest go me drunk and tried to have sex with me. I made it clear to him I didn't want to do such things. I was upset by the incident and sought counselling from the monk who was my mentor. He advised me that if I exposed the priest, I'd be viewed as a troublemaker and asked to leave. The priest had been there for 16 years to my one. "No," my mentor said, "If you value your vocation, you won't say anything to anyone about this."

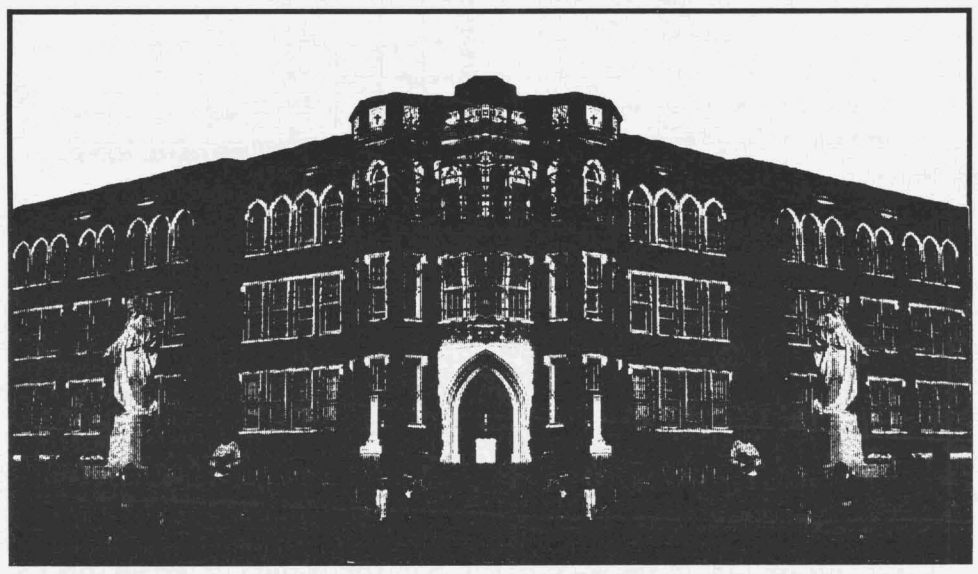
I was determined to continue my search for god. They kept saying, "Trust us. We've been doing this for 2000 years." I said nothing.

My silence seemed to open the door for other unwanted advances. The abuser was always a priest or monk who had some form of power or authority over me. I remember one monk telling me, "You're gay and you just don't know it. You should come to bed with me." Sometimes months would pass between incidents, but soon the sexual advances occurred more frequently. I was surprised by each incident.

It wasn't that I felt physically threatened. I', a martial artist. I can defend myself. It was the sophisticated, psychological manipulation I was susceptible to. To become a monk I was put through what is popularly referred to as brainwashing. I was separated from society, and completely dependent on the monastery, physically and psychologically. They were my family and my only support group. Here I was, young and naive, facing horny, lonely old men, who controlled every aspect of my life. Again and again, I said nothing.

The Abbot was a father figure to the monks — "abbot" comes from "abba," the Aramaic word for father. I sought his advice on occasion, though never about these incidents. After I'd been at the abbey for two years, the Abbot began to cultivate a friendship with me. He didn't seem to have any other friends in the monastery.

The Abbot was always seeking the friendship of new monks, because we didn't know what he was



like. He tried dazzling us with his kindness and his power. But he made everyone else in the monastery miserable. In response, they would take out their frustrations on those of us below them in the hierarchy. So generally, novice monks got treated like dirt. The inner workings of the monastery were kept secret from us. We were not allowed to go to any meetings. Our only news source was rumor. We were at the bottom of the heap. For me to have a friend at the top of the heap was a tremendous relief.

The Abbot couldn't drive, so he had different monks chauffeur him. Eventually, I became his chosen driver, and I accompanied him to Seattle, Portland, or wherever he needed to go. It was on one of these trips that the Abbot tried to seduce me. He spent hours at it, because of his indirect manner — he loved Agatha Christie, and seemed to relish living his life like a whodunit novel. It started on a drive to Seattle, and culminated in his office, back at the Abbey. He had me drive him places and do things that made me uncomfortable. He tried to reassure me that nothing was amiss. He was a person I was trained to trust.

Back in his office, it became clear what he was after. I was in a state of shock. I just stood up and walked out. I didn't speak to anyone for three days. Whom could I talk to? He was king in the monastery. Fortunately, I got a short reprieve. The Abbot had to leave the next day to lead a two week retreat on how to live the religious life.

I started realizing how the whole monastic life was a sham. I tried to disconnect myself from the place mentally and emotionally. I still trusted some of the monks, mainly because they were the only people I knew. They pleaded with me not to say anything. They said if I revealed what had happened, many people would be hurt. There would be "witch hunts." It would tear the monastery apart. Monks have a problem dealing with sex on any level. Many of them worshipped the Abbot's power and authority. He was like the pope, like god.

I left the monastery within three months of the incident with the Abbot. I would have gone sooner, but I had very few connections with the outside world. My superiors coerced me into going through the paperwork to be declared a monk no longer. They wanted to be free and clear of me. It was the Abbot himself who wrote my letter of resignation.

To survive during those three months, I had to deny to myself that any of it really happened. I told myself that I was leaving for other reasons. My mentor, a clinical psychologist, manipulated me into discounting these experiences in order to build this psychological buffer of denial. Psychology was the closest thing I could find to spirituality in the monastery. I allowed the psychologist to become my spiritual director. He used all his persuasive abilities to stop me from acting on any of my experiences. He was the strongest force in convincing me to say nothing. It worked for a while.

I was assured by other monks in positions of power that the Abbot would not act this way again to other young monks. About six months after I left the monastery, I learned that the Abbot tried to seduce another young monk, who, being from another state, left the monastery and disappeared. It was then that I realized if I did nothing, nothing would change.

So I wrote my first letter to the president of the Federation of Monasteries. He never responded. My mentor, who had been seeing me for three years, suddenly dropped me because "I wasn't ready for counselling." Out of frustration I went to Seattle to contact Archbishop Hunthausen. I was able to see the Archbishop's executive assistant. I told him my story and he was shocked. He told me I should see a lawyer. He told me he would contact the president of the federation and try to persuade him to communicate with me.

In response to the Archbishop's office, the abbot president wrote to me. It was a half-hearted apology, but he made it clear that the Federation of Monasteries felt no obligation toward me because I was officially no longer a monk. Months later he was scheduled to come to St. Martin's, and I asked him to see me when he came. He refused. He said he saw no reason for it. I discussed this with a monk widely respected in the monastery, and he was upset that the abbot president wouldn't see me, given the circumstance. After pressure from some of the monks, the abbot president agreed to meet with me.

The abbot president, head of the Federation of Monasteries, offered his apology for what happened, but in his grandfatherly way reiterated that there was nothing to be done. He was a canon lawyer, an expert in Church laws. He told me that I had no grounds to claim restitution from the Church for my three and a half years as a monk, or for the emotional, mental and sexual trauma I suffered.

I gave up on the federation and decided to contact civil lawyers and Hunthausen's office one more time.

The abbot president, head of the Federation of Monasteries ...told me that I had no grounds to claim restitution from the Church for my three and a half years as a monk, or for the emotional, mental and sexual trauma I suffered.

When the Abbot at St. Martin's found out that I was talking to lawyers, he stepped down from his position in order to keep the abbey's reputation intact. *The Daily Olympian* reported he was leaving for health reasons, and had accepted a position as chaplain in a California hospital. In reality, he moved to his home is Spokane, where he is probably still gaining the trust of young men, and seducing them.

On my second visit to Hunthausen's executive, he told me that even though St. Martin's is located within the domain of the Archdiocese of Seattle, it was not controlled by the Archdiocese. If the Federation of Monasteries that St. Martin's belongs to refused to respond in a satisfactory way, the Archdiocese was sorry for what happened tome, but there was nothing they could do. They had no obligation toward me, either. I asked if he still thought I should see a lawyer, and if he knew any good ones.

(Continued next page)

(St. Martin's, Continued)

With a frightened look on his face, he denied ever suggesting that I see a lawyer. He wasn't being as open and honest as when we first met. Someone must have gotten to him.

There seemed to be no recourse within the Church, yet I tried one more place. I talked to a priest at St. Michaels parish in Olympia. I was hoping for some sort of support within the church, some responsible member who would recognize the problem and not be afraid to discuss it. Surely some socially conscious person would say "yes, this is a problem in the church, and one that needs to be exposed to air and light in order to heal the would." What I got was more of the same. In talking to the priest, he, like the others, apologized, yet pleaded with me not to say anything to the local papers. He was afraid his parishioners would lose faith.

What was the problem? Why can't the Church deal with sexual harassment? Why can't Christians deal with sex? I wasn't going to get any answers here.

At one time my mentor suggested that I talk to the vice president of the college, who also had a degree in clinical psychology. Out of curiosity I went. He told me a story about how his son had been abused by a preacher in a small town and how he eventually decided to say nothing. Of course, he suggested I do the same. He then described how big and powerful the church was and told me that I should be concerned for my physical well being.

Talking to civil lawyers was just as bizarre as my dealing with the Church. One lawyer was honest enough to tell me he was in business to make money, and since he couldn't make money from my case, I should go elsewhere. The ACLU told me that they didn't take cases over six months old. I talked to manu other lawyers in town, and got the runaround. Finally, a lawyer confided that no firm in Olympia would take my case because there were too many Catholics in town and the firm could lose clients. I was referred to a lawyer in Tacoma who told me that it would cost at least $30,000 to $40,000 to prosecute, because this type of complaint had never been brought into the legal system before. He said as far as he could tell, churches and non-profit organizations were exempt from sexual harassment charges.

I was frustrated. There was nowhere to turn. I decided to take direct action. I made posters describing what was going on in the monastery and distributed them throughout the college and dormitories. I refused to talk with the new Abbot because he would only see me in his office, with another priest present. I felt this was an unacceptable power play, and I told him I would only see him on neutral ground. After my posturing, he agreed to meet me in the monastic lodge, semi-neutral ground.

The new Abbot listened to my story. Then he told me he had consulted with lawyers, and if I continued with my actions, they could have me thrown in jail for slander or defamation of character. "The monastery is like a family," he said. "One doesn't tell family things to the outside world. The problem is gone anyhow, so why aren't you happy with the situation?"

Moving the Abbot to Spokane is like dumping a barrel of toxic waste into the ocean. It's out of sight, but it's still toxic. The new Abbot ended our conversation by saying he would see to it that I never got a decent job in Olympia if I opened my mouth about what had happened. ✣

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Political Party for Working People

Dave Zink

Here's a copy of an open letter I sent to my union's national magazine, sparked by recent betrayals by some of the Democratic politicians which I and my union helped in the fall campaign. In case you miss it there, here it is for your consideration.

Today, March 19th, in a display of solidarity on the capital steps in Olympia, over 500 state workers rallied against a bogus "civil service reform" bill which is being pushed through the state legislature by Governor Mike Lowry and the Democrats. Among other things, this bill would expand the patronage system by exempting more than 600 positions from merit system rules and remove a ban on contracting out services traditionally performed by civil service employees to private firms. This is a product of "friend of labor" Lowry, who made pledges against contracting out and in support of worker's rights in the election campaign. Another bill, which would have granted collective bargaining rights to farm workers in Washington State, has been watered-down and amended out of shape in the Democrat-controlled state legislature. In a speech to the state House of Representatives last week, Lowry stated, "We Democrats have to decide whether *We* are running the state government or the Unions are!"

On the federal level, President Clinton's promised health-care reform turns out to be "Managed Competition": a system that secures the Insurance Companies even more firmly in the driver's eat. What we need is a "Single-Payer" health care system that will meet the need of the people, not insure corporate profit. Our "friends of labor" in the White House are still fast-tracking NAFTA: which will mean increased power for multi-national corporations, 1055 of American jobs, and a lowering of hard-won labor and environmental standards.

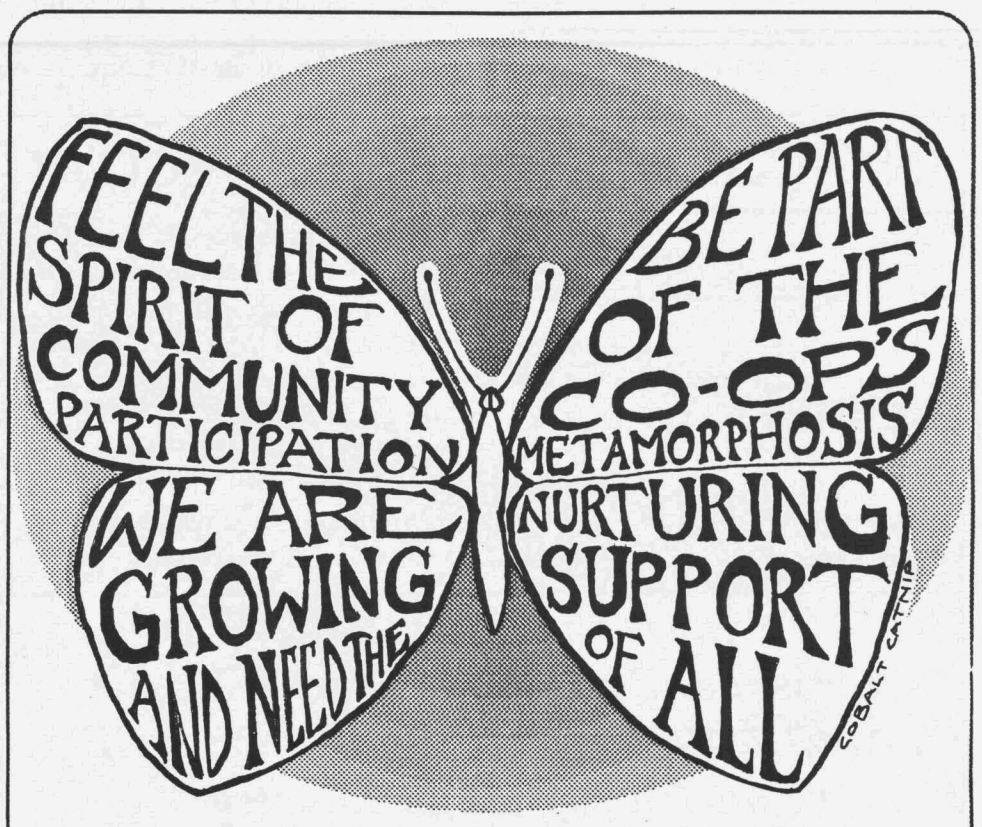
We need a labor party that will address the abuse of power by the corporations and consistently fight for worker's rights, environmental health, and community empowerment.

It is painfully obvious that the Democratic Party isn't really pro-labor. Although they say so in campaign speeches, once in office they're all too ready to compromise with business interests and sell us out!

No, I'm certainly not advocating that anybody vote Republican in the next election! The Democrats are, usually, the lesser of two evils. What I'm asking is that we kiss this outdated lesser-evil politics goodbye! We deserve better, and we can do better! We working people, especially we *Union* people, need to start thinking straight about what is in our and this country's - best interests. What I'm saying is that we need to start building a *real* Labor Party of, by, and for working people. Not for corporate CEO's and major stockholders, not politicians or bureaucrats, but for *working people* - the vast majority of our population. We need a labor party that will address the abuse of power by the corporations and consistently fight for worker's rights, environmental health, and community empowerment.

In the presidential election, Ross Perot proved that voters are seeking an alternative. We need to build a party that speaks their language, about their concerns. The presence of a viable and spirited mass Labor Party will, at the *very* least, get the attention of the Democratic Party and move it back in our direction. They may stop taking us and our support for granted.

Don't you think its time we gave it a try? ✣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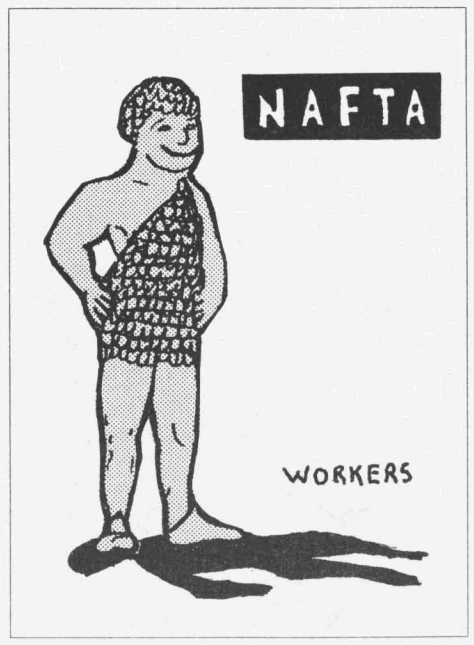

Teamsters Local 912 in Watsonville, California. "The decision to package products (with many machines and few workers) in Ohio (East of the Mississippi) has nothing to do with the separate action of deciding to grow and process broccoli and cauliflower (a much more labor intensive process) in Mexico instead of California. In other words, Irapuato, Mexico is no closer to New York City than Watsonville, California."

Indeed, a quick check of an atlas showed Irapuato in the center of Mexico, and about the same general distance as Watsonville from the Eastern U.S.

But Pillsbury/Green Giant's Thompson asserts that, "Green Giant is making great strides in the conservation of water in Mexico, pays workers competitively in an environment that has earned for the company 'preferred employer' status, and has every intention of enhancing its reputation as an outstanding corporate citizen throughout Europe and North America.

"A worldwide processor of branded vegetables, Green Giant will continue to be a good employer and a concerned participant in the many communities in which it operates."

"It was reported in 1991 that Green Giant in Mexico uses a million gallons a day of well-water to clean and cook vegetables for export," exhorts Teamsters Local 912's Fahey. "Local farmers growing for Mexican production use river water which is contaminated by untreated human, agricultural and industrial waste in the city of half a million. Since 1983, when Green Giant opened [the] plant in Mexico, the aquifer has fallen from 30 to 400 feet.

"The Company... used to say they would have a water treatment facility at its plant operational by June of 1992," Fahey continues. "Visitors... there in February [said] the recycling pond was dry. The Company has denied access to reporters from *The Wall Street Journal* and other newspapers to see [the] water treatment facilities that the company is so proud of.

"Mr. Thompson has also not yet delivered a 14-month old written commitment to meet with the Coalition for Justice in the Maquiladoras to discuss its activities in Mexico and the status of the 370 workers it

(Continued next page)

Zachary D. Lyons

Nutshell: Green Giant has shifted hundreds of union jobs from Watsonville, California to Irapuato, Mexico, where wages are lower and environmental standards are less stringent. Boycott organizers argue that corporate greed has driven Green Giant to seek greater profits at the expense of workers in both cities, and they believe that this is a sign of things to come under U.S./Mexico free-trade agreements.

Trabajadores Desplazados, a group of laid-off Green Giant frozen food workers from Watsonville California, is calling for a boycott campaign for "jobs, justice, and environment" against Green Giant and its parent company, Grand Metropolitan of Great Britain.

"After averaging 14 years, on-call day and night, processing and packaging locally grown vegetables and earning $7.61 per hour with medical and retirement benefits under union contract, hundreds of Green Giant workers in Watsonville learned their jobs were gone," Trabajadores Desplazados reports. "Green Giant announced relocation of vegetable production to Irapuato, Mexico, paying employees there about $4 a day with few benefits."

The Grand Met/Green Giant global strategy is to sell brand name food products, at high prices, that are grown, processed, and exported from countries where wages and the cost of environmental protections are the lowest, contends Trabajadores Desplazados. "The profits and impacts from this strategy foretell the effects of a U.S./Mexico free trade agreement."

By relocating to Mexico, Green Giant increases annual profits by $6 million on reduced wages alone, according to Teamsters Local 912, which represents the laid-off workers. "The company also profits from lower operating costs because of Mexico's minimal enforcement of environmental protections. Green Giant's run-away to Mexico is avarice, pure greed," say union officials.

"While company profits grow," says Trabajadores Desplazados, "Green Giant workers, their families, and communities are left with unemployment in Watsonville or starvation wages in Irapuato. 'We helped them make their millions. Now we are left with nothing but backaches and twisted fingers,' said a 15-year Green Giant worker laid-off in Watsonville. In Irapuato, a Green Giant employee said, 'If Green Giant were here to help us, they would pay a decent wage. We have no hopes for improving our lives.' Irapuato workers tell of being unable to feed their families on Green Giant paychecks, and of other workers being fired for attempting to organize a union."

By relocating to Mexico, Green Giant increases annual profits by $6 million on reduced wages alone, according to Teamsters Local 912, which represents the laid-off workers.

Green Giant operations in Mexico — the cultivation for export of non-indigenous crops with massive usage and disposal of scarce water resources for irrigation and food processing — contributes to hunger, illness, and significant negative environmental impacts for the people of Mexico, Trabajadores Desplazados charges.

"The allegations... regarding our actions and motives at the Green Giant plant in Watsonville, California, are either inaccurate or misleading on several counts," states Terry J. Thompson, Vice President for Public Relations at Pillsbury/Green Giant in Minneapolis, Grand Met's center for U.S. operations.

"The loss of jobs at Watsonville is attributable to a company wide reorganization of the manufacturing network begun in 1989," Thompson explains. "It reflects primarily changes in distribution and buying patterns (more than two-thirds of Green Giant customers now live east of the Mississippi River).

"As part of this reorganization, as many jobs were created at a union facility in Ohio (175) as were transferred to Mexico (175), where Green Giant has operated since 1983. Cost of labor in Mexico is undoubtedly cheaper, but it was only one factor among several in making the decision. It was not the predominant element in this action.

"The frozen vegetable industry is severely depressed, and every reasonable action is being taken to sustain Green Giant's competitiveness. In the fiscal year completed in September 1992, Green Giant reported a 65 percent decline in profits from the previous year. The reorganization of the frozen segment was deemed essential to the future viability of Green Giant," says Thompson.

"The company tries to emphasize opening a packaging plant in Ohio by minimizing the doubling in capacity of its plant in Mexico," counters Joe Fahey, President of

INFACT CALLS OFF GE BOYCOTT

Zachary D. Lyons

INFACT is declaring victory in its seven year boycott of the General Electric Company (GE). INFACT reports that GE closed the sale of its Aerospace Division to Martin Marietta on April 2, 1993, effectively removing GE from the nuclear weapons industry. INFACT has responded by calling off the GE Boycott. "GE has reacted to the concerns of millions of people," stated INFACT Executive Director Elaine Lamy in an April 5 press release. "They have decided that nuclear weapons is not a good business to be in, and they have opted out."

In its statement officially ending the boycott, INFACT said the boycott had "successfully mired the transnational corporation in a public relations nightmare - turning the company's nuclear weapons work into a costly liability. The grassroots campaign snowballed last year when INFACT increased the pressure on GE's medical business and won an Academy Award for its startling film, *Deadly Deception: General Electric, Nuclear Weapons, and Our Environment*."

INFACT reports that an estimated four million consumers participated in the GE Boycott, and that 500 organizations endorsed the Campaign worldwide.

INFACT reports that GE closed the sale of its Aerospace Division to Martin Marietta on April 2, 1993, effectively removing GE from the nuclear weapons industry.

"With the most powerful corporation in the United States out of the nuclear weapons business, the nuclear weapons industry will no longer wield the kind of influence over government decision-making that it has in the past," said Ms. Lamy. "This is a major victory for people working to halt nuclear weapons work and for grassroots movements worldwide."

For more information, contact Kelle Louaillier or Josh Feit at INFACT, 256 Hanover Street, Third Floor, Boston, MA 02113, (617) 742-4583.

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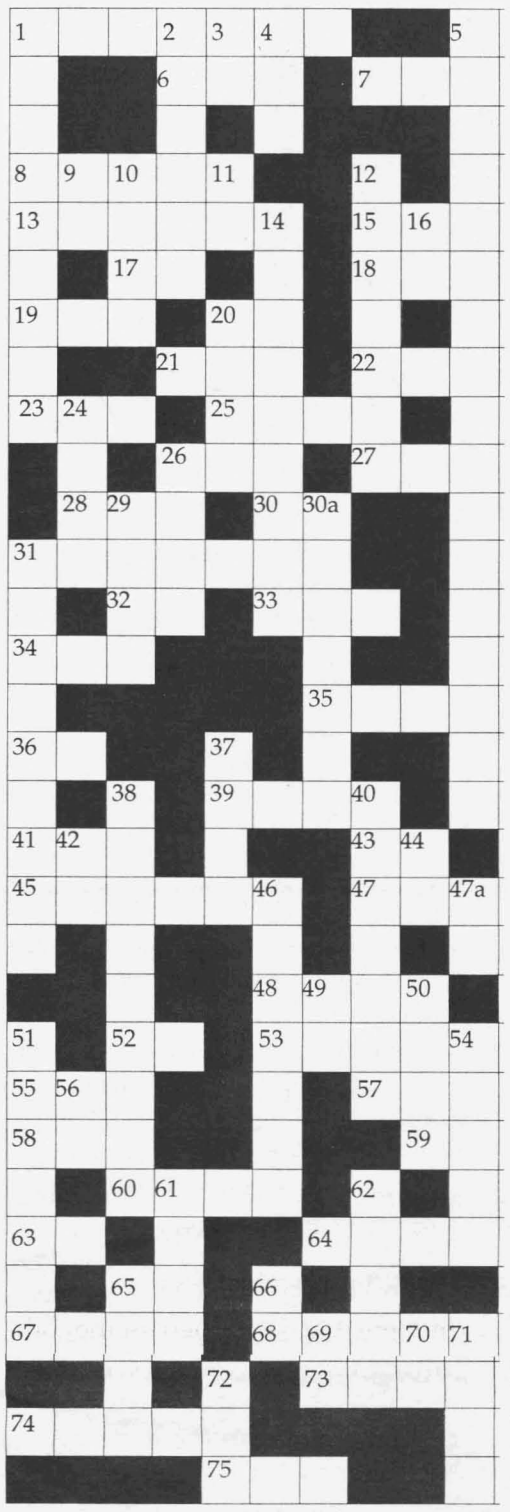
Funky WIP Crossword Puzzle



Solution next month

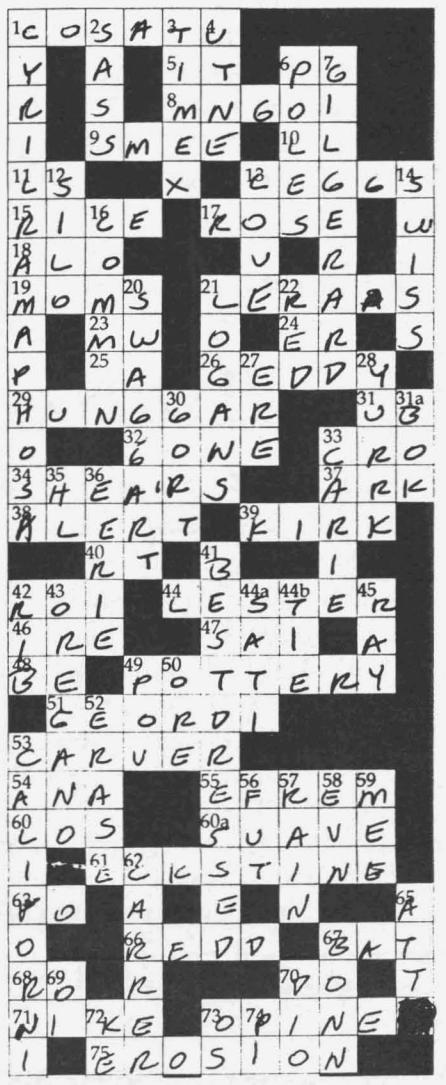
Across

1. Activist Emma
6. Kuwait's lifeblood
7. Exclamation, in Japan
8. Cooking method
13. Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile
15. Local Inlet
17. Actor Philip
18. Modernish prefix
19. Master Bong Soo ____
20. Richard Schinckel
21. Mr. Crusher's nickname
22. Mrs. Reed Richards
23. ___ Populi
25. Director Cliff
26. ____-9000 computer
27. Same as 18 Across
28. Certified Nurse's Aide
30. "Tell it like it ___!"
31. Nazi death camp
32. Hugs
33. African tribe
34. "Logan's ____"
35. Nixon's buddy Rebozo
36. Yes, in Mexico
39. High-speed Anti-Radiation Missile
41. Robe
43. Mr. Bundy
45. He's "Walker," Texas Ranger
47. Past run
48. "___ and the King of Siam"
52. You, in Austria
53. Woman's name
55. Man's name
57. Ms. Baird
58. Ruckus
59. "They Call Me ___ Tibbs!"
60. Songster Fitzgerald
63. Not off
64. Healing plant
65. Arts & Entertainment Network
67. "A View to a ___"
68. Actor Ossie
73. Muad'Dib's father
74. Mode of transport
75. Actor Beatty

Down

1. Former Soviet president
2. Man's name
3. ___-6, British Intelligence
4. Brew
5. He "took the Canal, and told Congress afterward" (2 wds)
9. ___ TV/Video Repair, Olympia
10. Middle East city
11. Los Angeles
12. ATF and the Secret Service report to him
14. Italian despot
16. ____ Duc Tho
20. Country songster McEntire
24. Exclamation of pain
26. High Altitude, Low Opening
29. Bright light
30a. Nazi death camp
31. South African freedom fighter (2 wds)
37. Feng ___
38. He's got a new "Kung Fu"
40. Stereo brand
42. Weapon
44. Same as 11 down
46. Secretary of Health & Human Services
47a. " Dr. ___"
49. Negative
50. DC Comics hero
51. Fish
54. Scary
56. China's ___ Peng
61. Former TESC CRC employee
62. "Tune It ____", on KAOS
65. Rainbow Co-Coordinator Brisley
66. Talking horse
69. Same as 43 Across
70. Intercity Transit
71. Health food
72. The NAACP's Chavis

Last month's solution



(Boycott continued)

displaced in Watsonville, California," Fahey reports.

Green Giant also found itself in headlines across the country earlier this year when U.S. Customs ordered repackaging of its vegetables imported from Mexico that are marketed as "American Mixtures." U.S. Customs ruled that the required label of origin, "Produced in Mexico," was not conspicuously placed on Green Giant packaging. Green Giant is appealing the ruling.

Trabajadores Desplazados says it will maintain its boycott until Grand Met/Green Giant agrees to:

1) rehire, with seniority, all laid off Watsonville workers, or provides a worker's superfund for 3-year extensions of medical insurance, retraining, and severance pay.

2) significantly improves wages, benefits, and conditions for employees in Mexico, and allows union organizing without company intimidation at work sites in Mexico.

3) respects Mexico's environment, making substantial contributions to improving municipal water and sewage treatment at Pillsbury/Green Giant locations in Mexico.

4) adheres to the "Maquiladora Standards of Conduct" as outlined by the Coalition for Justice in the Maquiladoras, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 566, New York, NY 10115.

Trabajadores Desplazados is asking consumers to boycott the following Grand Metropolitan owned companies until their demands are met: Green Giant, Pillsbury, Hagan Daz and Burger King. Other Grand Met products include Alpo pet foods, Jenos frozen pizza, Almaden Vineyards, Pearl Vision Centers and a host of beverage and liquor campanies. The complete product list will appear in the Summer 1993 issue of *The Boycott Quarterly*.

For more information, or to express your concerns, you may contact Green Giant or Trabajadores Desplazados as follows:

Paul Walsh
Frozen Foods Operations
The Pillsbury Center
200 S 6th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55402
800-767-4466

Trabajadores Desplazados
Boycott Pillsbury/Green Giant
434 Main Street, #222
Watsonville, CA 95076
408-728-5671

The Boycott Monthly *is written by Zachary D. Lyons and published by the Center for Economic Democracy (CED), PO Box 64, Olympia, WA 98507-0064. ©1993 CED.* ✣

(NAFTA, continued)

discriminatory hiring practices, particularly among Hispanic and Asian workers.

• **Although the U.S. and Mexican governments have claimed that immigration to the United States would decrease as a result of the jobs created in Mexico under a NAFTA, many observers are convinced that the opposite would occur.** Many grain farmers, small-business people and other Mexicans who could lose their jobs because of increased imports would likely be drawn northward in search of jobs in the maquiladoras and then across the border in search of better wages and living conditions.

• **Although it seems probable that a NAFTA would have an impact on immigration flows, this issue has been excluded from the negotiations agenda.** The Salinas Administration had initially requested that a labor component including the "orderly flow of Mexican workers" be added to that agenda, but the Bush Administration would not agree to include it in the negotiations. Many prominent Mexicans believe that it is crucial that the three countries achieve a workable balance within a NAFTA between an open-border policy and restricted immigration, a compromise that would also protect workers' rights.

For additional information, please contact: Maria Jimenez, Immigration Law Enforcement Monitoring Project, American Friends Service Committee

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The Development Group for Alternative Policies (The Development GAP) is a not-for-profit international development policy and resource organization. The Development GAP brings grassroots Third World perspectives, information and experience to bear on bilateral and multilateral economic policy-making and program development.

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LOVE

I LOVE YOU WHEN YOU'RE GONE
WE DON'T SEE EACH OTHER FOR VERY LONG EACH DAY
I LOVE YOU WHEN YOU'RE NEAR
AND I HOPE SOMEDAY YOU'LL HAVE NO FEAR
I LOOK AT THE PICTURES ON THE WALL
AND I THINK YOU DESERVE IT ALL
YOU NEED SOMEONE TO CARE
AND SOMEONE WHO WILL BE VERY FAIR
TO LET YOU FEEL FREE
I THINK THAT SOMEONE IS ME
I HOPE I MAKE YOU HAPPY NOT SAD
MAYBE SOMEDAY I WILL BE A NEW DAD
YOU'RE SO GOOD AT WHAT YOU DO
SOMETIMES I DON'T FEEL GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU
I WANT TO BE YOUR LOVE THAT FEELS SO RIGHT
I WANT TO MAKE YOU HAPPY EVERY DAY AND NIGHT.

Brian Hogman

THINK POSITIVE

STRIVE TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN EACH DAY
AND THINK POSITIVE IN EVERY WAY
DON'T LET ANYONE GET YOU DOWN
IF THEY DO THEN STOP THEM AND TURN IT AROUND
JUST WEIGH THE BAD IF YOU WOULD
THEN TIP THE SCALES AND TUN IT TOWARDS THE GOOD
MAKE IT A TEST IF YOU WILL
AND LET THOSE PEOPLE KNOW HOW YOU FEEL
YOU MAKE OF YOUR SELF WHAT YOU WANT TO
JUST BE PROUD OF EVERYTHING YOU DO
AND WHATEVER YOU START, FOLLOW IT THROUGH
YOU WILL KNOW IN YOUR HEART IF IT'S RIGHT
SO THINK POSITIVE WITH ALL YOUR MIGHT.

Cathy Durrett

A LITTLE GARDEN

I HAVE A LITTLE GARDEN
WHERE THUGHTS GROW ON A TREE
SOME OF THEM ARE MINE OF YOU
AND OTHERS YOURS OF ME
YOU ARE OFTEN IN THAT GARDEN
AND ALTHOUGH YOU MAY NOT KNOW
THE LITTLE GARDEN IN MY HEART
WHERE ONLY FRIENDS MAY GO.

Onibe Stout

Thurston County Rainbow Coalition

Fund-raiser Rummage Sale June 12th

We need you to go through your closets and pick out usable items you can donate to the rummage sale. You can drop off your items With Jerome at the TESC CRC Equipment Checkout #128. Please wrap items in a plastic bag.

Next Rainbow Meeting:

May 20 7:30
at SPEECH
SPEECH is 218 Fourth Ave.

Call 357-6243 for information.

THE GREATEST THING SINCE SLICED BREAD IS UNSLICED BREAD

I select a warm fresh loaf, sourdough wheat this time,
and the baker always offers, "Want this sliced?"
He hears my refusal and ignores the scorn that carries it.
Unsliced is the way I always want my loaf of bread,
let me be the one to decide how thick or thin each piece must be,
few enough are the vital choices one gets to make alone.
A slice that's only average is never just right —
uniform width computed no doubt to please the greatest number
and yield the highest profit per shelf space unit —
and if I wanted only average, to the grocer I'd go.
But, Mr. Baker, your lovely unsliced loaf I'll carve
into thick chewy slabs to go with a bowl of soup
or make cracker-thin slices just enough to keep my hands
off the ham, tomatoes, peanut butter or jelly I'd rather taste
than the mess of paste that grocers call bread, sliced.
No thank you. No wonder bread for me, no Waldenbooks either.
As with my friends, I want my slices all unlike
and out of uniform.

Paul Gillie
November 1992

(Shoshone, continued)

his truck, Dann stood in the bed, doused himself with gasoline, and announced that he would set himself on fire if BLM agents did not release the horses. Dann declared, "By taking away our livestock and our lands you are taking away lives." Agents convinced Dann to leave his vehicle; they then assaulted him with fire extinguishers and wrestled him to the ground. One federal agent was recorded on tape as saying, "Break his f******g arm if you have to!"

The Important points of the Western Shoshone/ Dann Family struggle are:

1. The government has attempted to obtain and assert ownership of the lands granted as exempted from United States control in the Ruby Valley Treaty of 1863.
2. The government has tried to use the legal system to assert the ownership through harassment, theft of the Dann family livestock, intervention by state government agents, U.S marshalls and so forth.
3. The government has attempted to cover their actions with a veil of negotiations while pursuing the harassment at the same time.
4. Clifford Dann was arrested while attempting to prevent the government from taking his livestock (wild stock was also rounded-up during the raid). The government seized him on the Western Shoshone lands (over which the government has no jurisdiction) and removed him to Reno Nevada for trial.
5. The legal issues of jurisdiction and of ownership are the central issues over the Western Shoshone (Newe Sogobia) lands. It is in the best interests of the U.S. government and legal system to provide a legitimizing basis for their arrest of Clifford Dann and to assert ownership of their lands outside an international arena. ✣

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Dave Campbell at 352-6132

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WIP Schedule

WIP Article submission deadline is Wednesday
May 19
Also on that day, there will be a meeting at SPEECH at 7 pm. SPEECH is 218 Fourth Ave. Call 705-2726 for info.

Proofreading Meeting
Tuesday, May 25
at 7pm at the Olympia Timberland Library

Policy Meeting
Tuesday May 4 and June 1 @ 7pm. Call 357-4705 for place.